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BENEFICIAL
ASSOCIATION



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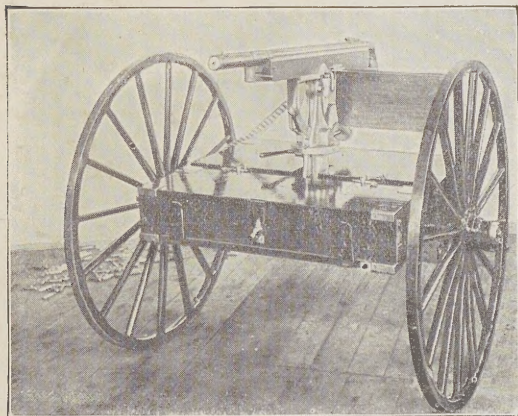
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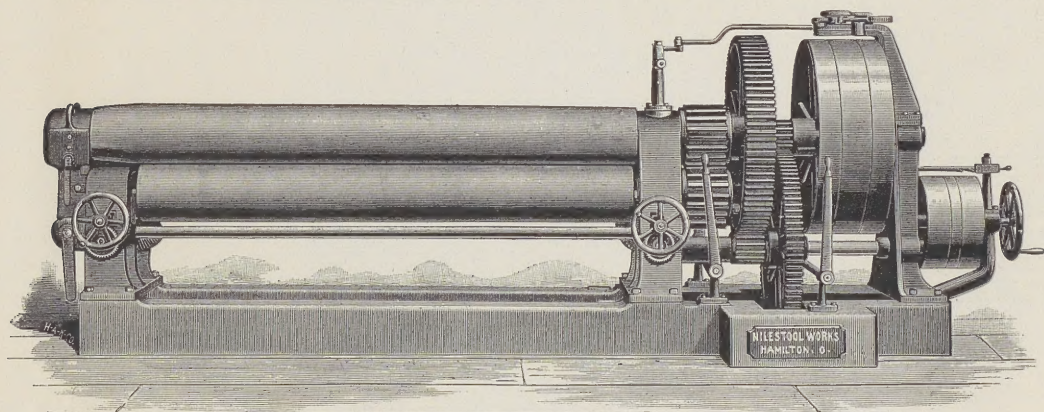
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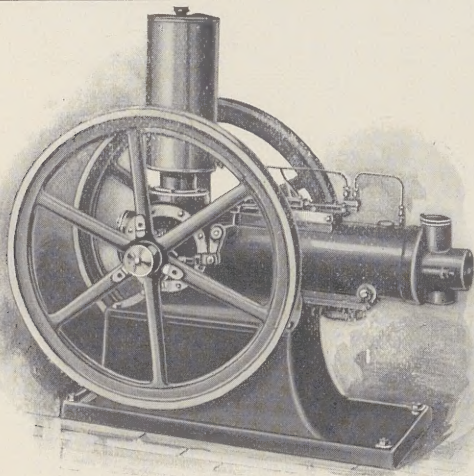
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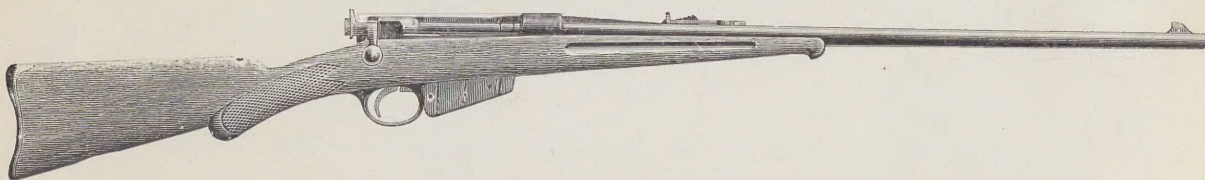
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THE

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CONSTITUTION BOOK

OF THE



WAR DEPARTMENT

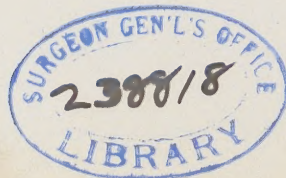
BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION

CONTAINING :

Constitution, By-Laws, History of Association, Benefits derived therefrom, Portraits and Biographical Sketches of the Heads of Various Departments, Bureaux or Offices and other Interesting Matter relating to the War Department, Army, etc. ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1900.



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STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING.

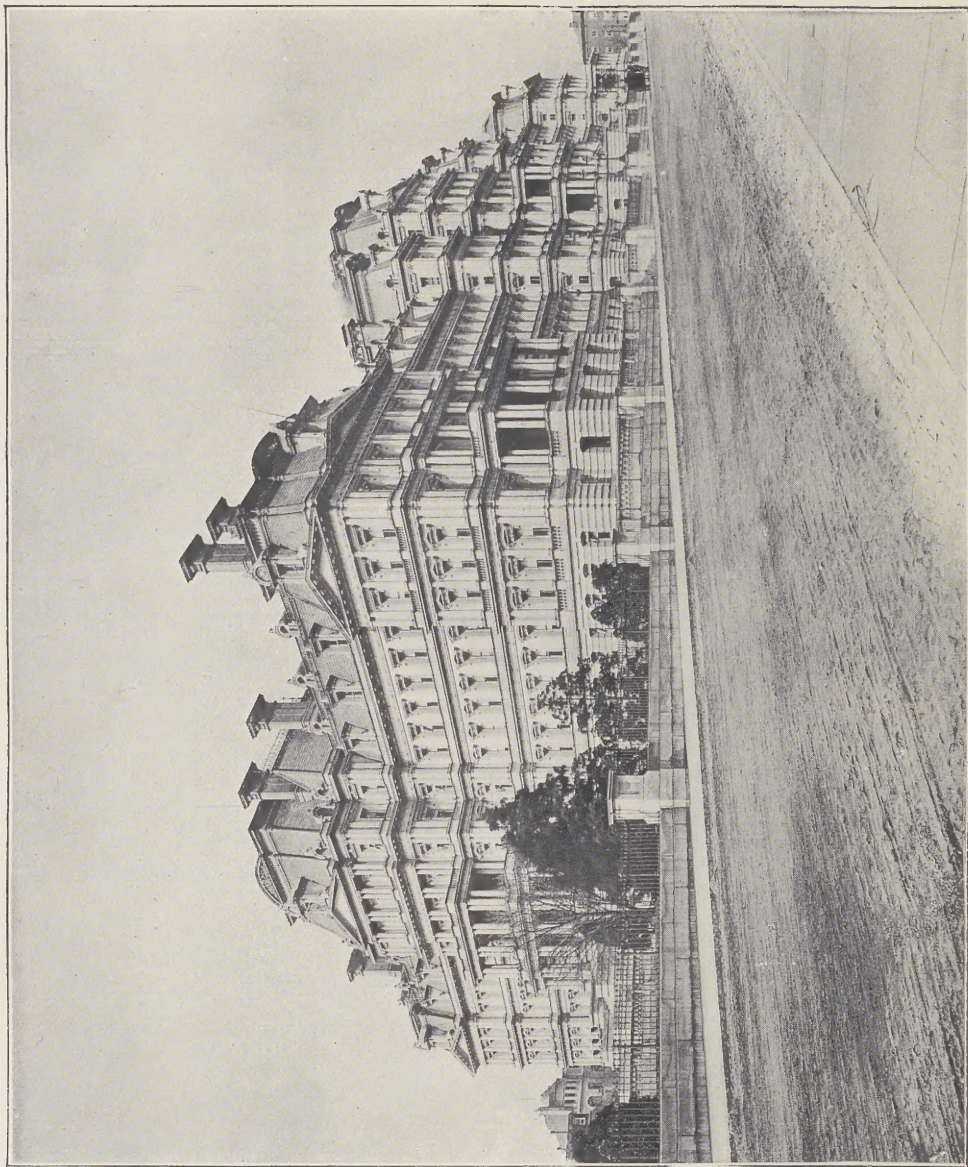
This vast structure, erected for the accommodation of the Departments of State, War and Navy, designed by A. B. Mullet, then Supervising Architect of the Treasury, consists of three harmonious buildings united by connecting wings, and together, forming in design and execution, the finest edifice of the kind in the world.

The style is the Roman-Doric (Italian Renaissance), originally treated. It combines the massive proportions of ancient, with the elegance of modern architecture. The dimensions from North to South, including pavilion projections and steps, are 567 feet, and from East to West, 342 feet, or exclusive of projections, 471 feet East and West. The greatest height, from terrace level over all, is 128 feet.

There is a sub-basement and basement of Maine granite, and superstructure of Virginia granite, comprising four stories, the pavilions of the North and South facades and one in the roof, and five stories and one in the roof of the East and West centre pavilions. The whole is crowned by an artistically designed mansard roof. The building was commenced in 1871, and the South pavilion finished and occupied by the Department of State in 1875. The entire structure has 150 rooms and cost \$5,000,000.

The building has four facades of equal importance, the North and South, and the East and West, being respectively counterparts. There are two courts into which there are four private carriageways from East to West. The East and West facades present the appearance of a centre and two lateral wings. There are four grand entrances by the North and South, and East and West centres of the pavilions, approached by massive flights of steps through the projecting porticos. The platforms are of immense blocks of granite, weighing over 20 tons each. There are four other entrances of less importance. The building is absolutely fireproof. All the stones were dressed in the quarries. The sub-basement is devoted to storage, furnaces and engines, and the basement to bindery, storage and clerks' rooms. The remaining stories are divided into splendid apartments for the uses of the various bureaux of the different Departments.

The space occupied by the War Department covers 173,575 square feet; Navy Department, 56,790 square feet; and State Department, 25,306 square feet, making a total of 255,671 square feet.



STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING.

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-- OFFICERS --
OF THE
War Department Beneficial Association.



GEORGE A. JONES, *President.*

O. B. BROWN, *Vice-President.*

GEO. E. CORSON, *Secretary and Treasurer.*



BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOS. R. ROSE, *Chairman.*

W. E. COVERT.

ROBERT ARMOUR.

WM. M. DAVIES.

HARVEY A. KOHR, *Secretary.*

HISTORY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

For the purpose of providing a fund for the benefit of the families of their deceased fellow-employees and to do away with the customary subscription lists which never realized in even the most worthy cases a sum sufficient to defray the actual funeral expenses, let alone providing food and shelter for a family of helpless children, until other means of support were found, several of the clerks of the Surgeon-General's office organized on the 12th day of November, 1881, the "Mutual Subscription Agreement."

The "Agreement" to which each member subscribed was as follows:

1.—"We the undersigned, employes of the Surgeon-General's Office, hereby severally agree that we will each pay the sum of one dollar within thirty days after the death of a subscriber to this Agreement, who, at the date of his death shall be an employe of the Surgeon-General's Office, and not more than sixty-one days in arrears in his payments under this Agreement.

2.—"It is further agreed that the money thus raised on the death of a subscriber will be paid to the person or persons who may have been designated in writing (upon a list to be annexed) by the deceased to receive the same.

3.—"It is further agreed, that any subscriber may withdraw from this Agreement, and his name shall be stricken from the same, upon sixty days written notice of such intention given to the Chairman of the Committee hereinafter provided for, and he shall be thereafter free from liability under it, and no person or persons shall be entitled to receive any benefits under this Agreement upon his death.

4.—"It is further agreed, that the employes of the aforesaid Office who may sign this Agreement before December 31, 1881, shall be entitled to its benefits from date of signing, and that after December 31, 1881, no signature can be appended, except after sixty days' written notice given to the Chairman of the Committee hereinafter provided for.

5.—"It is further agreed, that when a subscriber ceases to be an employe of the aforesaid office he shall be released from all liability under this Agreement thereafter, his name shall be stricken from the same, and no person or persons shall be entitled to any benefits under this Agreement upon his death.

6.—"It is further agreed, that the money raised under this Agreement shall be collected and disbursed by and under the direction of a Committee of Three Subscribers to be elected by a majority of the subscribers present at a meeting to be held on the 2d Saturday in November, 1881, and that vacancies in the said Committee may be filled by a majority of the subscribers present at a meeting to be called for that purpose within thirty days after such vacancy."

This was the first, or one of the first, of the Beneficial Associations organized in the Government Offices at Washington. During the existence of this "Agreement"—a little more than sixteen years—there were ninety-eight deaths among its members, and benefits were paid, ranging from \$146 to \$438, aggregating \$29,807.50, and averaging \$304.16 to each beneficiary.

On December 6, 1897, the officers of the "Mutual Subscription Agreement," George A. Jones, Chairman, George E. Corson, Treasurer, and Wm. E. Covert, Secretary, issued a circular containing proposal of plan for a reorganization of the old association, from which the following extracts are taken:

While it is conceded that this Organization has accomplished a great amount of good, and been of incalculable benefit in many instances, many of its members, nevertheless, are of the opinion, and our experience in its management during the past sixteen years has convinced us, that the present plan of the "Agreement" is not the best that has been devised to secure the object of such an organization, which should be the *immediate* financial relief of the family or friends of a deceased member. We, therefore, in compliance with a very general demand from the members of the "Agreement," and numerous requests from other employes of the Department, who have expressed a desire to become members of a larger organization and one better adapted to its purposes, to supersede the present "Agreement," have the honor to submit (in brief) the following plan for your consideration and adoption should it meet your approval. This plan is modeled principally on the plan of the "U. S. Treasury Department Beneficial Association," which has been in successful operation for nearly six years, and has now about twelve hundred members:

PROPOSED PLAN OF THE
WAR DEPARTMENT BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION:

Any person in the employ of the War Department in the District of Columbia who is able to attend to his or her official duties may become a member of this Association.

If a member ceases to be employed by the War Department, membership may continue as long as all assessments are paid within the prescribed time.

Any person who is eligible for membership shall become a member by making application on the prescribed form, designating in writing a beneficiary and paying the required fee.

There shall be two funds—a Benefit Fund, and a General Fund. The Benefit Fund to be used only to pay death benefits, the General Fund to pay current expenses.

Every person, as a condition precedent to membership, shall pay to the General Fund an admission fee of twenty-five cents, and to the Benefit Fund an assessment of one dollar.

Upon the death of a member, the Treasurer shall *immediately* pay to the person designated to receive it, the amount of one assessment for the Benefit Fund on all members, provided that one assessment does not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars. In case one assessment exceeds two hundred and fifty dollars, the amount paid shall be two hundred and fifty dollars, and any sum that may be in the Treasury to the credit of the Benefit Fund beyond that amount shall be applied to the next death benefit.

When the amount in the Treasury to the credit of the Benefit Fund is less than two hundred and fifty dollars, an assessment of one dollar shall be made on each member, to be paid within fifteen days. If a member fails to pay within fifteen days, he or she shall stand suspended and not be entitled to benefits. If, however, payment is made within fifteen days from the date of suspension (being thirty days from

assessment notice) the member so paying shall be reinstated from date of payment. If payment is not made as above provided, the member's name shall be stricken from the roll of members and can only be restored by a new application.

Of the amount thus collected from each member, ninety-five cents shall be placed to the credit of the Benefit Fund, and five cents to the credit of the General Fund. (In the Treasury Department Beneficial Association it is 93 cents and 7 cents respectively.)

For all his services the Treasurer shall be paid from the General Fund two and one-half cents per member for each assessment collected. (The Treasurer of the Treasury Department Beneficial Association is paid 4 cents.)

The Treasurer shall give good and sufficient bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties.

If you approve of the above plan (which is, of course, subject to such revision and amendment as a majority of the members of the Association may determine upon at any meeting) and desire to become a member, sign and detach the coupon herewith attached and transmit the same to Mr. Geo. A. Jones, Chief Clerk, Surgeon-General's Office.

A meeting for the formal organization of the Association, the adoption of a Constitution and the election of Officers will be held on the evening of December 30, 1897, at Scottish Rite Hall, 1007 G Street, N. W., at 7.30.

The plan met with very general approval, and on January 7, 1898, the War Department Beneficial Association was organized. It has now been in existence nearly three years and during that period twenty-two assessments have been collected and paid to the beneficiaries of deceased members.

CONSTITUTION OF THE

WAR DEPARTMENT BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECT.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the WAR DEPARTMENT BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

SEC. 2. The sole object of this Association shall be to extend immediate relief to the family or friends of a deceased member.

SEC. 3. All benefits of this Association shall be paid to such persons as the members shall, in writing, direct.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, who shall also perform the duties of Secretary, and a Board of Directors of five members.

SEC. 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, call meetings when requested, as hereinafter provided; draw all orders on the Treasurer, and perform such other duties as may properly pertain to his office.

SEC. 3. In the absence, or inability, of the President, the Vice-President shall perform the duties of that officer, and in the absence of both, the members present shall elect one of their number to preside for that meeting only.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the Association, and perform such other duties as may properly pertain to the

office. At the expiration of his term of office, he shall turn over to his successor in office, or to such person as may be designated by the Board of Directors to receive them, all books, papers and other property of the Association in his possession as Secretary.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall issue all assessment notices, when directed to do so by the Board of Directors; receive and receipt for all moneys due the Association, and keep the same deposited with such Trust Company in the District of Columbia as the Board of Directors may direct, to his official credit, as Treasurer of this Association, and pay the same out only on the order of the President, attested by the Secretary, except as hereinafter provided. He shall keep an account with each member, and his books shall always be accessible to any member of the Association. On being notified of the death of a member he shall, *immediately*, pay to the person who has been designated by the deceased member to receive it, such money as may be due to the beneficiary. Payment shall be made according to the following rule: If an order, drawn by the President, can be at once procured he shall pay on such order, but if there is delay in issuing the order, he shall make payment at once, the order to be issued afterwards. He shall take a receipt in full from the beneficiary at time of payment. At least one member of the Association, besides the Treasurer, shall be present and witness the payment. Before payment is made, however, at least one member of the Association shall have seen and identified the remains of the deceased member, or the Treasurer shall hold a written statement, signed by at least two credible persons, stating that

they have seen and identified the remains; or such other evidence as may be satisfactory to the Board of Directors. He shall perform such other duties as may properly pertain to his office. At the expiration of his term of office, he shall turn over all his books, papers, money or other property of the Association in his possession to his successor in office, or to such person as may be designated by the Board of Directors to receive them. He shall give a good and sufficient bond in such Bond Assurance Company as the Board of Directors may designate, in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties. His bond shall be made to and held by the President, and be approved by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall have general charge of the business of the Association under this constitution. They shall audit the books of the Treasurer semi-annually or oftener if they deem it proper to do so, and shall direct the calling of all assessments, as herein-after provided. All questions of dispute between officers and members relating to the business of the Association shall be referred to them, and from their decision there shall be no appeal, except to a meeting of the Association. In case any office becomes vacant, by death or otherwise, they shall designate a member to perform the duties of that office until a meeting of the Association is held to elect a person to fill the office.

SEC. 7. The terms of all officers shall be for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 8. Any officer may be removed from office by a majority vote of the members present at any meeting of the Association, a notice for that purpose having been made at a previous meeting.

SEC. 9. In elections, when there is only one candidate nominated for an office, the President may declare the nominee elected by consent. When there are two or more candidates, a ballot shall be had, and the candidate receiving a majority of all the votes cast shall be declared elected.

ARTICLE III.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. A meeting for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Association shall be held on the third Thursday in December of each year.

SEC. 2. Special meetings shall be called by the President of the Association upon the written request of a majority of the members of the Board of Directors or the written request of fifteen members.

SEC. 3. Notice of each meeting shall be sent to every member, or be published for at least three days next preceding the meeting, in such newspaper as may be designated by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 4. At all meetings nine members shall constitute a quorum for business.

ARTICLE IV.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Any person in the employ of the War Department in the District of Columbia, who is able to attend to his or her official duties, may become a member of this Association.

SEC. 2. Employees of the State Department and of the Navy Department, on duty in the State, War and Navy building in the city of Washington, may become members of this Association upon the same terms and conditions as employees of the War Department.

SEC. 3. If a member ceases to be employed by the War Department, or the State or Navy Department, membership may continue as long as all assessments are paid within the prescribed time.

SEC. 4. Any person who is eligible for membership in this Association shall become a member by making application therefor on the prescribed form, designating in writing a bene-

ficiary, paying the required fee, and signing this Constitution.

ARTICLE V.

FINANCES.

SECTION 1. There shall be two separate funds, called the Benefit Fund and the General Fund. The Benefit Fund shall be used only for the payment of death benefits. The General Fund shall be used only for the payment of current expenses.

SEC. 2. Every person, as a condition precedent to membership, shall pay to the General Fund an admission fee of twenty-five cents, and to the Benefit Fund an assessment of one dollar.

SEC. 3. Upon the death of a member the Treasurer shall *immediately* pay to the person designated to receive it, the amount of one assessment for the Benefit Fund on all the members; provided that one assessment does not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars. In case one assessment exceeds two hundred and fifty dollars, the amount paid shall be two hundred and fifty dollars, and any sum that may be in the treasury to the credit of the Benefit Fund beyond that amount shall be held to be applied to the next death benefit.

SEC. 4. When the amount in the treasury to the credit of the Benefit Fund is less than two hundred and fifty dollars, the Treasurer shall report that fact to the Board of Directors, who shall direct the Treasurer to call an assessment. The Treasurer shall, thereupon, notify every member that an assessment of one dollar is called and must be paid within fifteen days. If a member fails to pay within the fifteen days prescribed he or she shall stand suspended, and not be entitled to benefits. If, however, pay-

ment is made within fifteen days from date of suspension (being thirty days from date of assessment notice), the member so paying shall be reinstated from date of payment. If payment is not made, as above provided, the member's name shall be stricken from the roll of members, and that person can thereafter come in only as a new member. Of the amount thus collected from each member, ninety-five cents shall be placed to the credit of the Benefit Fund, and five cents to the credit of the General Fund.

SEC. 5. For all his services, the Treasurer shall be paid from the General Fund two and one-half cents per member for each assessment collected.

SEC. 6. All other expenditures from the General Fund shall be determined by the Board of Directors, unless otherwise ordered by the Association.

SEC. 7. All bills against the General Fund shall be approved by the Board of Directors, or its chairman, before payment.

ARTICLE VI.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting of the Association, provided every member has been notified of the proposed alteration or amendment, before the meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

RULES OF ORDER.

SECTION 1. At all meetings of this Association, rules of order as found in Cushing's Manual shall be observed in the transaction of business.



THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

The Department of War and the Office of Secretary of War were created by the Act of August 7th, 1789. The Secretary of War succeeded to the Office and Functions of the Secretary of War, whose powers and duties were defined in an ordinance of Congress, dated January 27th, 1785. The Office of Secretary of War included that of Secretary of the Navy until April 30th, 1798, when the Department of the Navy was established, and so much of the Act of August 7th, 1785, as imposed duties upon the Secretary of War in connection therewith, was repealed.

The Act of August 5th, 1882, authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War was repealed by the Act of July 7th, 1884, the power conferred by the Act of August 5th, 1882, never having been exercised. Congress by Act of March 5th, 1890, created the Office of Assistant Secretary of War, the incumbent, like the Secretary of War, is appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Secretary of War is the regular constituted organ of the President for the administration of the Military Establishment of the Nation, and rules and orders publicly promulgated through him must be received as acts of the Executive, and as such, be binding upon all within the sphere of his legal and constituted authority. Such regulations cannot be questioned or defied because they may be thought unwise or mistaken.

In addition to his duties as the constitutional organ of the President for the administration of the Military Establishment, the Secretary of War is, by other statutes, charged with the supervision of the administration of the several Bureaux or Divisions of the War Department, their estimates, contracts, expenditures, reports and returns being under his sole direction and control. He has also been charged, from time to time, with the execution of laws relating to National Cemeteries, the Soldiers' Home, the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, the

Military Prison—the detail of Officers to Colleges; the distribution of relief to sufferers by fire, flood, or by failure of crops due to drought or other causes; the construction and operation of canals, roads and lines of telegraph; the location and construction of bridges over the navigable waters of the United States, of railroads through the public lands; the protection of settlers and immigrants; the establishment of harbor lines; the adjustment of claims; the establishment and maintenance of National Military Parks; and location, marking and preservation of lines on the Battle Fields of the Civil War. Since the Act of June 28th, 1864, all statutes authorizing the construction of works for river and harbor improvement have contained the provision that the sums appropriated shall be expended under his direction. The Military Academy and the Schools of Application at Willett's Point, Fortress Monroe, and at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, are also carried on under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of War. By Act of April 10th, 1878, he is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations to be observed in the preparation, submission, and opening of bids for contracts for the War Department.

The Divisions in the War Department are as follows:

- Office of the Secretary of War.
- Office of Assistant Secretary of War.
- Headquarters of the Army.
- Office of Adjutant-General.
- Office of Inspector-General.
- Office of Judge-Advocate-General.
- Office of Quartermaster-General.
- Office of Commissary-General of Subsistence.
- Office of Surgeon-General.
- Office of Paymaster-General.
- Office of Chief of Engineers.
- Office of Chief of Ordnance.
- Office of Chief of Signal Corps.
- Office of Chief of Records and Pensions.

All of which are treated under their respective heads elsewhere.

REGISTER



OF THE

WAR DEPARTMENT.

(Seventeenth Street south of Pennsylvania Avenue)

HON. ELIHU ROOT, of New York, N. Y., Secretary of War, 1626 Rhode Island avenue.
Assistant Secretary of War.—Hon. George D. Meiklejohn, The Raleigh.
Chief Clerk.—John C. Scofield, 1447 Corcoran street NW.
Private Secretary to Secretary of War.—W. S. Coursey, 1718 Corcoran street NW.
Confidential Clerk to the Secretary of War.—F. C. Squires, The Portner.
Clerk to Assistant Secretary.—Robert E. Parker, 1540 T street NW,
Clerk to Chief Clerk.—A. N. Thompson, 17 Eleventh street SE.
Disbursing Clerk.—William S. Yeatman, 1713 G street NW.
Correspondence Division.—Chief, John T. Dillon, 1602 K street NW.
Requisition and Accounts Division.—Chief, Charles B. Tanner, 3005 Fifteenth street NW.
Supply Division.—Chief, Martin R. Thorp, 316 S street NE.
Record Division.—Chief, John B. Randolph, 1710 Corcoran street NW.
Appointment Clerk.—Francis W. Ford, The Buckingham, 920 Fifteenth street NW.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

(In War Department Building.)

Lieutenant-General.—Nelson A. Miles, Commanding the Army, 1736 N street NW.
Military Secretary.—Lieut.-Col. Francis Michler, 1427 Twentieth street NW.
Aides-de-Camp.—Lieut.-Col. H. K. Bailey, 1741 Q street NW; Lieut.-Col. Henry H. Whitney, 1819 Q street NW.
Assistant Adjutant-General.—Col. Thomas Ward, 1901 N street NW.
Chief Clerk.—Joseph B. Morton, 127 North Carolina avenue SE

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

(In War Department Building.)

Adjutant-General.—Maj.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin, 1731 Twentieth street NW.
Assistants.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Carter, 1420 Hopkins street; Maj. J. A. Johnston, 1752 Q street NW; Maj. George Andrews, 1314 Nineteenth street NW; Maj. W. A. Simpson, 1743 Q street NW.
Chief Clerk.—Raphael P. Thian, 3319 N street, Georgetown.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

(In War Department Building.)

Inspector-General.—Brig.-Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, 1314 Connecticut avenue.

Assistants.—Lieut.-Col. Charles Heyl, 2009 Wyoming avenue NW; Maj. Thomas T. Knox, 1329 Twenty-first street, NW.

Acting Chief Clerk.—J. D. Parker, 1328 4½ street SW.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

(In War Department Building.)

Judge-Advocate-General.—Brig.-Gen. G. N. Lieber, 1322 Eighteenth street NW.

Assistants.—Maj. Chas. McClure, The Elsmere; Maj. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Army and Navy Club.

Chief Clerk.—Lewis W. Call, 1249 Kenesaw avenue NW.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

(In War Department Building.)

Quartermaster-General.—Brig.-Gen. M. I. Ludington, The Cochran.

Assistants.—Maj. Charles Bird, 2019 N street NW; Maj. William S. Patten, West Falls Church street; Maj. M. C. Martin, 2019 Hillyer place; Maj. F. G. Hodgson, The Bancroft; Maj. J. M. Carson, The Portner; Maj. F. M. Schreiner, U. S. Volunteers, 1440 Q street NW; Capt. J. Z. Dare, U. S. Volunteers, 1340 Corcoran street NW.

Chief Clerk.—Henry D. Saxton, 615 Nineteenth street NW.

Depot Quartermaster.—Maj. T. E. True, The Auburn.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

(In War Department Building.)

Acting Commissary General of Subsistence.—Col. John F. Weston, 1139 N. H. avenue.

Assistants.—Lieut.-Col. Henry G. Sharpe, A. C. G. S., 1713 M street NW; Maj. Abiel L. Smith, 1416 Twenty-first street NW.

Chief Clerk.—Wm. A. De Caindry, 914 Farragut square.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

(In War Department Building.)

Surgeon General.—Brig.-Gen. George M. Sternberg, 1019 Sixteenth street NW.

Assistants.—Col. Dallas Bache, The Cairo; Col. A. A. Woodhull, The Portland; Lieut.-Col. Charles Smart, 2017 Hillyer place; Maj. Walter Reed, 1218 Nineteenth street NW; Maj. James C. Merrill, The Portland; Maj. Geo. E. Bushnell, The Bancroft.

Chief Clerk.—George A. Jones, 1307 Rhode Island avenue NW.

Attending Surgeon.—Maj. E. C. Carter, The Bancroft.

Assistant.—Contract Surgeon F. S. Nash, 1723 Q street NW.

OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

(In War Department Building.)

Paymaster-General.—Brig.-Gen. Alfred E. Bates, 1775 N street NW.

Assistant to Paymaster General.—Lieut.-Col. C. C. Sniffen, 1606 K street NW.

Chief Clerk.—T. M. Exley, 1506 Howard avenue.

Chief Disbursing Officer and Post Paymaster.—Lieut.-Col. G. W. Baird, The Cairo.

Paymasters.—Maj. Charles McClure, 1353 Harvard street NW; Maj. Webster Vinson, Fort Meyer, Va.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

(In War Department Building.)

Chief of Engineers.—Brig.-Gen. John M. Wilson, 1773 Massachusetts avenue.

Assistants.—Lieut.-Col. A. McKenzie, 1836 Jefferson place; Maj. James L. Lusk, 1709

Twenty-first street NW; Maj. Frederick V. Abbot, 1314 Fifteenth street NW; Lieut.

Charles S. Bromwell, corner Twentieth and O streets NW.

Chief Clerk.—William J. Warren, The Cairo.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

(In War Department Building.)

Chief of Ordnance.—Brig.-Gen. A. R. Buffington, 1722 Fifteenth street NW.

Assistants.—Maj. C. E. Dutton, 1715 H street NW; Maj. V. McNally, The Hamilton;

Maj. Charles S. Smith, 19 Iowa circle; Capt. A. H. Russell, 1807 H street; Capt.

C. B. Wheeler, 2106 R street NW; Lieut. W. H. Tchappat, The Portner.

Chief Clerk.—John J. Cook, 925 M street NW.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

(In War Department Building.)

Chief Signal Officer.—Brig.-Gen. A. W. Greeley, 1914 G street NW.

Assistant.—Maj. James Allen, Army and Navy Club.

Disbursing Officer.—Capt. Eugene O. Fechét, U. S. Volunteers, 1820 Jefferson place.

Chief Clerk.—Otto A. Nesmith, 1610 New Hampshire avenue.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.

(In War Department Building.)

Chief.—Brig.-Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, U. S. A., The Concord.

Assistant Chief.—Maj. John Tweedale, 1725 P street NW.

Acting Chief Clerk.—Jacob Frech, 514 L street NE.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AND WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

(In War Department Building.)

In Charge.—Col. Theodore A. Bingham, 1717 I street NW.

Chief Clerk.—E. F. Concklin, 229 New Jersey avenue SE.

Public Gardener.—George H. Brown, 1356 Roanoke street NW.

Custodian of Monument.—John Hawkins, 513 A street SE

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

(2728 Pennsylvania Avenue.)

In Charge.—Lieut.-Col. Alexander M. Miller, 2123 R street NW.

Assistant.—Lieut. G. M. Hoffman, 2126 R street NW.

Chief Clerk.—Pickering Dodge, Falls Church, Va.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(K Street, between Vermont Avenue and Fifteenth Street.)

JOHN WILLIAM GRIGGS, of Paterson, N. J., Attorney-General (1707 Massachusetts avenue NW), was born at Newton, N. J., July 10, 1849; was prepared for college in his native town and was graduated from Lafayette College in 1868; was admitted to the bar in 1871, and began the practice of the law at Paterson in that year; was member of the general assembly of the State of New Jersey in 1876 and 1877; was elected State Senator for Passaic in 1882 for a term of three years, and was re-elected in 1885 for a second term; was President of the Senate of New Jersey in 1886; was elected Governor of New Jersey on the Republican ticket November, 1895, and inaugurated as Governor January, 1896; was appointed by President McKinley, Attorney-General to succeed Hon. Joseph McKenna, who resigned to accept a seat on the Bench of the United States Supreme Court; was confirmed by the Senate January 25, 1898; resigned the office of Governor January 31st, and took his oath of office as Attorney-General on that day.

Solicitor-General.—John K. Richards, 1335 Connecticut avenue NW.

Assistant Attorney-General.—James Edmund Boyd, 1704 P street NW.

Assistant Attorney-General.—John G. Thompson, The Cairo.

Assistant Attorney-General.—Louis A. Pradt, 1908 F street NW.

Assistant Attorney General.—Henry M. Hoyt, 1516 K street NW.

Assistant Attorney-General (Department of the Interior).—Willis Van Devanter, 2108 Wyoming avenue, Washington Heights NW.

Assistant Attorney General (Post Office Department).—James N. Tyner, 1471 Kene-saw avenue NW.

Solicitor of Internal Revenue (Treasury Department).—George M. Thomas, 1325 Vermont avenue NW.

Solicitor for Department of State.—William L. Penfield, 1012 Thirteenth street NW.

Special Assistant Attorney.—M. C. Burch, 1709 P street NW.

Assistant Attorneys.—William H. Button; Felix Brannigan, 1481 Columbia road; George H. Walker, Cleveland Park; Charles F. Kincheloe, 1332 Massachusetts avenue NW; John G. Capers, 1522 Sixteenth street NW; James A. Tanner, 601 M street NW; Elijah C. Foster, The Portner; Harry Peyton, 1207 Q street NW; Lincoln B. Smith, 2445 Eighteenth street NW; Patrick J. Finn, 2027 Columbia road NW.

Law Clerk and Examiner of Titles.—A. J. Bentley, 1116 Ninth street NW.

Chief Clerk.—Cecil Clay, 1513 S street NW.

General Agent.—Frank Strong, 1338 Q street NW.

Chief of Division of Accounts.—Howard Perry, 1425 W street NW.

Disbursing Clerk.—Henry Rehtin, 1616 Fourteenth street NW.

Assistant Attorney in Charge of Dockets.—Sinclair B. Sheibley, 1360 Harvard street.

Attorney in Charge of Pardons.—James S. Easby-Smith.

Appointment Clerk.—Joseph P. Rudy, 312 Seventh street NE.

Private Secretary to the Attorney-General.—Charles O. L. Cooper, 1120 Vermont avenue NW.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

(In the Treasury Department Building.)

Solicitor.—Maurice D. O'Connell, 1918 N street NW.

Assistant Solicitor.—Felix A. Reeve, 1606 Nineteenth street NW.

Chief Clerk.—Charles E. Vrooman, Hyattsville, Md.



HON. ELIHU ROOT
Secretary of War

HON. ELIHU ROOT,

SECRETARY OF WAR.

On August 1st, 1899, Hon. Elihu Root, a prominent lawyer of New York City, took the oath as Secretary of War, succeeding General Alger.

Mr. Root was born in Clinton, N. Y., February 15, 1845, being a son of Dr. Oren Root, who was for many years Professor of Mathematics in Hamilton College. He graduated at Hamilton in 1864; was valedictorian of his class; taught for a year after leaving college in the Academy at Rome, near Clinton, and then took a course at the University Law School in New York City, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He first served an apprenticeship in the office of Mun & Parsons.

His first law partner was John H. Strahan, and his next partnership was with Hon. Willard Bartlett, who became a justice of the Supreme Court. His first case of importance was the suit of the People vs. Ingersoll, in which he successfully contended against Charles O'Connor's theory that the State, instead of the County, was the proper party to sue for money alleged to have been taken from the County.

He became active in politics, and in 1879 unsuccessfully ran as the Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He became a leader in the Republican organization of his Assembly District, and in 1886 and 1887 was the Chairman of the Republican County Committee. President Arthur appointed Mr. Root United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and he held that office for two years. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the State Constitutional Convention in 1894.

Mr. Root was counsel for William M. Tweed on the exposure of the Tweed ring methods. He was counsel for ex-Judge Hilton in the Stewart will cases, and for the executors in the Hoyt and Havemeyer will cases, and for the contestants in the Hammersley will cases.

In recent years Mr. Root has been counsel for several large corporations. He is a member of the Bar Association; was President of the Republican Club of New York a few years ago, and succeeded General Horace Porter as President of the Union League Club in 1898.



HON. GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN

Assistant Secretary of War

HON. GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN.

ASSISSTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. Meiklejohn is a lawyer and was born at Weyanwega, Waupace County, Wis., 26th August, 1857. He was educated at Michigan University, Ann Arbor, and was graduated from the Law Department of that institution in 1880. He settled in Fullerton, Neb., in 1880, where he was engaged in the practice of law; he was County Attorney for Nance County for three years; was elected to the Senate of the Nebraska Legislature in 1884, and re-elected in 1886, being President of the Senate during his second term.

Mr. Meiklejohn was Chairman of the Republican State Convention in 1887-8; was Lieutenant-Governor of Nebraska in 1889-90, and by virtue of his office, was presiding officer of the Joint Convention to Canvass the Election Returns of 1891, in which an attempt was made to count out the ticket that was duly elected; he declined a re-nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and was elected to the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congress from the Third Congressional District of Nebraska. He declined re-nomination for Congress, and was appointed Assistant Secretary of War in April, 1897.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES

Commanding U. S. Army



HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

The Headquarters of the Army is located in the War Department Building, and as to the size of the Army the following is taken from the report of Adjutant-General Corbin, made public November 1st, 1899, in which are to be found some interesting statistics:

In the Service at the time of its publication were 64,586 men in the Regular Army and 34,574 Volunteers, making a total of 99,160. The Regular Establishment consists of 25 regiments of Infantry, 7 of Artillery and 10 of Cavalry. The Volunteer Establishment consists of 24 regiments of Infantry, 1 of Cavalry, and a Porto Rico Battalion. Of these troops, over 65,000 are now in the Philippines and China. During the year there have been in the Regular Army 62,177 enlistments and re-enlistments, of which 53,026 were native-born and 91,151 men foreign-born; 56,154 were white, 6,000 colored, and 20 Indians. Volunteers to the number of 238,500 have been enlisted.

The report gives a recapitulation of the casualties in action and deaths in the Regular and Volunteer Services between May 1st, 1898, and June 30th, 1899, showing a grand total of 10,096, of which 4,155 belong to the Regulars and 5,921 to the Volunteers; 197 officers and 2,764 enlisted men were wounded. The death list, 6,619, was made up of 224 officers and 6,395 men. Of these, 38 officers and 458 men were killed in action, and 10 officers and 192 men died from wounds.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

COMMANDING U. S. ARMY.

Lieutenant-General Miles was born in Westminster, Mass., August 8th, 1839. He received a thorough academic education, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston when the Civil War began.

On September 9th, 1861, he entered the Volunteer Service as Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry, and was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, to date from 31st May, 1862.

He was engaged in the battles of the Peninsula, before Richmond, and at Antietam, and on September 30th, was made Colonel of his regiment. Colonel Miles fought in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, with one exception, up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, Va., and was wounded three times.

He received the brevet of Brigadier-General of Volunteers for gallantry at Chancellorsville, and was advanced to the full rank on 12th May, 1864, for his services at the Battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House.

On 25th August, 1864, he was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers for his conduct throughout the Richmond Campaign and for valuable services at Ream's Station. He was commissioned Major-General on 21st of October, 1865, and mustered out of the Volunteer Service on 1st of September, 1866, after receiving on the 28th of July an appointment in the Regular Army as Colonel of the Fortieth Infantry.

On 2d of March, 1867, the brevets of Brigadier and Major-General, U. S. Army, were conferred upon him for bravery at Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania. He was transferred to the Fifth Infantry on the 15th of March, 1869, defeated the Cheyenne, Kiowa and Comanche Indians on the borders of the Staked Plains in 1875, and in 1876 subjugated the hostile Sioux and other Indians in Montana, driving Sitting Bull across the Canadian frontier and breaking up the bands

that were led by him and by Crazy Horse, Lame Deer, Spotted Eagle, Broad Tail and other Indian Chiefs.

In September he captured the Nez Perces, under Chief Joseph, in Northern Montana, and in 1878 captured a band of Bannocks near Yellowstone Park. He was commissioned Brigadier-General of U. S. Army on 15th of December, 1880; commanded for five years the Department of the Columbia; in July, 1885, was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri; and in April, 1886, transferred to Arizona.

After a difficult campaign against the Apaches, under Geronimo and Natchez, he compelled those chiefs to surrender 4th September, 1886. He deemed it advisable, in the interest of the future tranquility of the Indians, to accept a conditional surrender from Geronimo, agreeing that neither the chief nor any of his lieutenants should suffer death for their past crimes.

He received the thanks of the Legislatures of Kansas, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona for services in the West, and the citizens of Arizona presented to him a sword of honor at Tucson, on 8th November, 1887, in the presence of a large gathering of citizens of the territory.

In 1890 he was commissioned a Major-General, and in 1895 he was appointed by President Cleveland Commander of the United States Army, being the first officer not a West Point man to be raised to that position. In 1897 he published his *Personal Recollections*, and in 1898 *Military Europe*.

General Miles planned and commanded the Porto Rican Expedition, and critics have stated that the signal success of the Americans in the Island was due to the foresight and efficiency of the General Commanding.

By special act of Congress, June, 1900, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY CLARKE CORBIN,

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

General Corbin was born in Clermont County, Ohio, September 15th, 1842. He served throughout the Civil War, receiving the appointment of Second Lieutenant in the Eighty-third Ohio Infantry on July 28th, 1862. He was transferred to the Seventy-ninth Ohio on 29th August following. On May 11th, 1863, he was promoted First Lieutenant. He resigned 13th November, 1863, and was appointed Major in the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Cavalry on 14th November, 1863. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on 4th March, 1864, and Colonel on 23d September, 1865.

He received the brevet of Brigadier-General of Volunteers 13th March, 1865; was honorably mustered out 26th March, 1866. On 11th of May, 1866, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry. He was promoted

Captain of the Thirty-eighth Infantry on 28th July following. On 11th November following, 1869, he was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry. He was promoted Major and appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on 16th June, 1880; made Lieutenant-Colonel on 7th June, 1889, and Colonel 26th May, 1896.

In 1892 he was detailed to duty in the War Department; later he was made Chief of Staff of the Department of the East, stationed upon Governor's Island, and in 1897 he was ordered back to Washington to the Adjutant-General's office. On 25th February, 1898, he was made Brigadier-General and appointed Adjutant-General of the Army, and in August appointed Major-General of Volunteers, which commission he declined. In June, 1900, by Act of Congress, he was made Major-General.



MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY CLARKE CORBIN
Adjutant-General



OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The Adjutant-General's Department consists of one Adjutant-General with the rank, pay and emoluments of Major-General; five Assistant Adjutants-General with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonel; six Assistant Adjutants-General, with rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonel; and five Assistant Adjutants-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Major.

The Adjutant-General's Department is the Bureau of Orders and Records of the Army. Orders and Instructions emanating from the War Department or Army Headquarters, and all general regulations are communicated to troops and individuals in the Military Service through the Adjutant-General. His office is the repository for the Records of the War Department which relate to the Personnel of the Permanent Military Establishment and Militia in the Service of the United States; to the Military History of every Commissioned Officer and Soldier thereof, and to the Movements and Operation of Troops.

The records of all appointments, promotions, resignations, deaths and other casualties of the Army, the preparation and distribution of commissions, and the compilation and issue of the Army Register and of information concerning

examinations for appointment and promotion pertain to the Adjutant-General's office.

The Adjutant-General is charged, under the direction of the Secretary of War, with the management of the Recruiting Service; the collection and classification of Military Information in regard to our own and foreign countries, the preparation of instructions to officers detailed to visit encampments of Militia, and the digesting, arranging and preserving of their reports; also the preparation of the annual returns of the Militia required by law to be submitted to Congress. Requests for Military Information which require action on the part of any Military Attaché of the United States are made to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

In the Adjutant-General's office the names of all enlisted soldiers are enrolled, enlistments and descriptive lists filed, deaths, discharges, desertions, etc., recorded; the general returns of the Army consolidated, returns of regiments and posts, and all muster-rolls, and the inventories of effects of deceased officers and soldiers preserved. Commanders of Departments, Corps, Posts, etc., make to the Adjutant-General's office monthly returns of their respective commands, on forms furnished by him, in accordance with the directions printed thereon.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. C. BRECKENRIDGE

Inspector-General

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. C. BRECKENRIDGE.

INSPECTOR GENERAL.

General Joseph Cabell Breckenridge was born in Baltimore, Md., 14th January, 1842; graduated at the University of Virginia in 1860, and volunteered in the U. S. Army in August, 1861.

He was engaged in the campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee, ending with the advance on Corinth; appointed Lieutenant in the Second Artillery in April, 1862, for gallantry at the Battles of Mill Spring; promoted First Lieutenant in August, 1863, and served in Florida, and then through the Atlanta Campaign with his battery until July, 1864, when he was taken prisoner before Atlanta, Ga.

In September following he was released and was on Mustering Staff and Recruiting duty during the remainder of the Civil War. In 1871 he graduated at the Artillery School; on June 17th, 1874, was promoted to the rank of Captain, and on 19th January, 1881, was transferred to the Inspector-General's Department, with the rank of Major; promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in that Department 5th February, 1885, and Colonel 22d September, same year.

On the 30th January, 1889, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and appointed Inspector-General of the Army. During the Spanish War he was made Major-General of Volunteers.



OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

The Inspector-General's Department of the Army consists of one Inspector-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; three Inspectors-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonel; and three Inspectors-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Major.

Officers of the Inspector-General's Department inspect once in each year all Military Commands, Garrisoned Posts and Camps, and once in two years such ungarrisoned Posts and National Cemeteries as can be visited without departing materially from the routes of other prescribed Inspectors. Inspections of the Military Academy are made only under specific instructions given in each case by the Secretary of War, and inspection of the Service Schools, in so far as they are distant from posts under similar instructions given by the Secretary of War or the Commanding General of the Army. The Military Departments of civil institutions of learning to which Officers of the Army are detailed, are inspected annually, near the close of the college year, under specific instructions. The sphere of inquiry of the Inspector-General's Department includes every branch of Military Affairs, except when specially limited in the Regulations or in Orders.

Inspectors-General and Acting Inspectors-General exercise a comprehensive and general observation within their district over all that which pertains to the efficiency of the Army, the

conditions and state of supplies of all kinds, of arms and equipments, of the expenditure of public property and moneys, and the condition of accounts of all disbursing officers of every branch of the Service; of the conduct, discipline and efficiency of Officers and Troops, and report with strict impartiality in regard to all irregularities that may be discovered.

From time to time they make suggestions as may appear to them practicable for the cure of any defect that may come under their observation. Inspector-General and Acting Inspector-General are under the orders of the Secretary of War, and the Commanding-General of the Army only, and all orders not confidential are issued from the Adjutant-General's office and transmitted to them through the Inspector-General of the Army.

All depots, armories, arsenals and public works of every kind under the charge of Officers of the Army, except works of engineering conducted under the direction of the Secretary of War and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, are inspected annually by Officers of the Inspector-General's Department. These inspections include Military and Business Administration and Methods, but do not extend to the scientific or technical character of the work, for which the Officer in charge is responsible, through the Head of his Department, to the Secretary of War.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. N. LIEBER.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

General G. N. Lieber was born in Columbia, S. C., 21st May, 1837; graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1856, and at Harvard Law School in 1859, and in that year was admitted to the Bar of New York.

At the beginning of the Civil War he became First Lieutenant in the Eleventh Infantry, U. S. Army, and was appointed Regimental Adjutant, and served during the Peninsular Campaign under McClellan, being brevetted Captain for gallantry at the Battle of Gaines' Mills, 27th June, 1862. He was with his regiment at the second Battle of Bull Run, Va., 27 August 1862, being then appointed Aide-de-Camp to the General-in-Chief.

In 1862 he was appointed Major and Judge-Advocate, and he served in this capacity in the Department of the Gulf, being present in the Teche and Red River Campaigns. For gallantry during the latter, he received another brevet, and was brevetted a third time for service during the War.

He also served as Adjutant-General of the Department, and as Judge of the Provost-Court in New Orleans. He was then transferred to the Judge-Advocate-General's office in Washington, and subsequently appointed Assistant to his father, Dr. Francis, in the Bureau of Confederate Archives.

He afterwards served as Judge-Advocate of various Military Departments and Divisions. He was also one of the founders of the Military Service Institution and was made Professor of Law at the U. S. Military Academy from 1878 till 1882, when he was assigned to duty in Washington in the Bureau of Military Justice.

In 1884 he was appointed Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank of Colonel, and was Acting Judge-Advocate-General up to 3d January, 1895, when he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and appointed Judge-Advocate-General.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. N. LIEBER

Judge-Advocate-General



OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE

GENERAL.

This Department consists of one Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank, pay and allowances of a Colonel; three Deputy Judge-Advocate-Generals, with the rank, pay and allowances of Lieutenant-Colonels; and three Judge-Advocate-Generals, with the rank, pay and allowances of Majors. The Lieutenant-Colonels and Colonels are selected by seniority from the present Corps of Judge-Advocate-Generals. The Secretary of War is also authorized to detail such members of Officers of the Line as he may deem necessary to serve as acting Judge-Advocates of Military Departments, who have while on such duty the rank, pay and allowances of Captains of Cavalry.

The Judge-Advocate-General receives, revises and causes to be recorded the proceedings of all Courts Martial, Courts of Inquiry, and Military Commissions, and performs such other duties as have been performed heretofore by the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army. To be more explicit, the work done in his office and for which this officer is responsible, consists mainly of the following particulars:

Reviewing and making reports upon the proceedings of trials by Court Martial of Officers, Enlisted Men and Cadets, and the proceedings of Courts of Inquiry; making reports upon applications for pardon or mitigation of sentence; preparing and revising charges and specifications prior to trial, and instructing Judges-Advocate in regard to the conduct of prosecutions; drafting of contracts, bonds, etc., as also for execution by the Secretary of War, of deeds, leases, licenses, grants of right-of-way, approvals of locations of rights-of-way, approvals of

plans of bridges and other structures, notices to alter bridges, as obstructions to navigation, etc.; framing of bills, forms of procedure, etc.; preparing opinions upon questions relating to the appointment, promotion, rank, pay, allowances, etc., of Officers, Enlisted Men, etc., and to their amenability to Military Jurisdiction and Discipline; upon the civil rights, liabilities and relations of Military persons and the exercise of civil jurisdiction over them; upon the employment of the Army in execution of the laws; upon the discharge of minors, deserters, etc., on habeas corpus; upon the administration of Military Commands; the care and Government of Military Reservations, and the extent of the United States and State jurisdictions over such reservations or other lands of the United States; upon the proper construction of appropriation acts and other statistics; upon the interpretation and effect of public contracts between the United States and individuals or corporations; upon the validity and disposition of the varied claims against the United States presented to the War Department; upon the execution of public works under appropriations by Congress; upon obstructions to navigation as caused by bridges, dams, locks, piers, harbor lines, etc., upon the riparian rights of the United States, and of States and individuals on navigable waters, etc., and the furnishing to other Departments of the Government statements and information opposite to claims therein pending, and to individuals of copies of the records of their trials under the One Hundred and Fourteenth Article of War.



OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER- GENERAL.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army consists of the Quartermaster-General with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; four Assistant Quartermasters-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonels of Cavalry; eight Deputy Quartermasters-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonels of Cavalry; fourteen Quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Majors of Cavalry; and thirty Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Captains of Cavalry.

It is the duty of the Officers of the Quartermaster's Department (under the direction of the Secretary of War) to purchase and distribute to the Army all Military Stores and Supplies requisite for its use which other Corps are not directed by law to provide; to furnish means of transportation for the Army, its Military Stores and Supplies, and to provide for and pay all incidental expenses of the Military Service which other Corps are not directed to provide for and pay.

In obtaining Supplies for the Military Service the Quartermaster's Department of the Army must state in all advertisements for bids for contracts that a preference shall be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and that such preference shall be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast, to the extent of

the consumption required by the Public Service there.

In advertising for Army Supplies, the Quartermaster's Department shall require all articles which are to be made in the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast to be delivered and inspected at points designated in those States and Territories; and the advertisements for such Supplies shall be published in the newspapers of the cities of San Francisco, in California, and Portland, in Oregon.

All purchases of Regular and Miscellaneous Supplies for the Army, furnished for the Quartermaster's Department for immediate use, must be made by the Officers of the Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, at the places nearest the points where they are needed, the conditions of cost and quality being equal; provided, however, that all purchases of such Supplies, except in cases of emergency, must be at once reported to the Secretary of War for his approval, shall be made by contract after public notice of not less than ten days for small amounts for immediate use, and of not less than from thirty to sixty days whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, the circumstances of the case and conditions of the Service shall warrant such extension of time. The award in every case must be made to the lowest responsible bidder for the best and most suitable article, the right being reserved to reject any and all bids.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL M. I. LUDINGTON.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

General Ludington was born in Smithfield, Pa., July 4th, 1839. He was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers on 20th October, 1862. During the War he was Chief Quartermaster of the Third Division of the Second Army Corps from December, 1862, to November, 1863, and participated in the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg Campaigns.

He took part in the Wilderness Campaign, serving as Chief Quartermaster of the Third Division of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac from November, 1863, to July, 1864, and he was engaged before Petersburg as Chief Quartermaster of the First Division of the Second Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac from July to November, 1864. After that he was Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington. He subsequently held that office for the District of New Mexico, the Departments of the Platte, of the Missouri, and of the East, and for nearly ten years was in the Quartermaster-General's office in Washington; he also had charge of the general depots of the Quartermaster's Department in Philadelphia, New York and San Francisco.

He was made Major in the Regular Army on 18th January, 1867; Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General on 15th March, 1883, and Colonel, 31st December, 1894. On 8th February, 1898, he was promoted Brigadier-General and appointed Quartermaster-General U. S. A.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL M. I. LUDINGTON

Quartermaster-General

COLONEL JOHN F. WESTON.

ACTING COMMISSARY-GENERAL-OF-SUBSISTENCE.

Colonel John F. Weston, Assistant, but now Acting Commissary General of Subsistence of the U. S. Army, is a native of the State of Kentucky, and entered the Volunteer Service 26th November, 1861, as First Lieutenant in the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, and in the same regiment became Captain, 9th January, 1863, and Major, 1st November, 1864.

He was specially noted for distinguished gallantry in the engagement at Wetumpka, Ala., 13th April, 1865, and was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service, 21st August, 1865.

On 9th August, 1867, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Seventh U. S. Cavalry, and in the same regiment was promoted First Lieutenant, 27th November, 1868, and to Captain, 24th November, 1875, and assigned to the Commissary of Subsistence Department. In the same year he graduated at the Artillery School.

He was promoted Major, 1st August, 1892; to Lieutenant-Colonel, 15th November, 1897, and appointed Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence; on 30th April, 1898, he was promoted Colonel. In September of the same year he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was honorably discharged from that office 24th March, 1899. He is now Acting Commissary-General of Subsistence.



COL. JOHN F. WESTON

Acting Commissary-General-of-Subsistence



OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL

OF SUBSISTENCE.

The Subsistence Department of the Army consists of one Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of Brigadier-General; two Assistant Commissaries-General, with the rank of Colonel of Cavalry; three Assistant Commissaries-General of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry; eight Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Major of Cavalry, and eight 'Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain of Cavalry.

The Subsistence Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, provides for the distribution and expenditure of funds appropriated for subsisting enlisted men and for purchasing articles kept for sale to officers and enlisted men. The Commissary-General furnishes lists of articles authorized to be kept for sale, and instructions for procuring, distributing, issuing, selling and accounting for all Subsistence Supplies.

Subsistence consists of articles composing the ration, and those furnished for sale to officers and enlisted men, also lantern-candles for stable use, forage for beef cattle, and coarse salt for public animals, and for rebrining. Subsistence property consists of the necessary means for handling, preserving, issuing, selling and accounting for these stores.

The ordinary ration is an allowance for one person for one day and consists of the meat, the bread, the vegetables, the coffee and sugar, the seasoning, and the soap and candle comforts.

The ration proper consists of one pound of beef or three-quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, and at the rate of ten pounds of coffee, fifteen pounds of sugar, two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four ounces of pepper, four pounds of soap and one pound and a half of candles to every hundred rations. The President has the power to make such alterations in the component parts of the rations as a due regard for the health and comfort of the Army and economy may require.

The kinds and quantities of articles composing the rations for troops where cooking is practical, and the quantities computed for 100 rations, are as follows:

Articles.	Quantities per ration. Ozs. Gills.	Quantities per 100 rations. Lbs. Ozs. Gills.
Fresh beef, or fresh mutton when the cost does not exceed that of beef...	20 ..	125
Or pork.....	12 ..	75
Or bacon.....	12 ..	75
Or salt beef.....	22 ..	137
Or, when meat cannot be furnished, dried fish.....	14 ..	87

Articles.	Ozs.	Quantities per ration. Gills.	Lbs.	Quantities per 100 rations. Ozs. Gills.
Or pickled fish.....	18 ..	112 ..	112 ..	.. ..
Or fresh fish.....	18 ..	112 ..	112 ..	.. ..
Or canned salmon...	16 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Bread Components:				
Flour	18 ..	112 ..	112 ..	.. ..
Or soft bread.....	18 ..	112 ..	112 ..	.. ..
Or hard bread.....	16 ..	100 ..	100 ..	.. ..
Or corn meal.....	20 ..	125 ..	125 ..	.. ..
Baking powder for the troops in the field, when necessary to enable them to bake their own bread	16 ..	4 ..	4 ..	.. ..
Vegetable Components:				
Beans	2 ² / ₅ ..	15 ..	15 ..	.. ..
Or peas.....	2 ² / ₅ ..	15 ..	15 ..	.. ..
Or rice.....	1 ³ / ₅ ..	10 ..	10 ..	.. ..
Or hominy.....	1 ³ / ₅ ..	10 ..	10 ..	.. ..
Potatoes	16 ..	100 ..	100 ..	.. ..
Or potatoes 12 ⁴ / ₅ ounces and onions 3 ¹ / ₅ ounces, or potatoes 11 ² / ₅ ounces, and canned tomatoes 4 ⁴ / ₅ ounces; or 4 ⁴ / ₅ ounces of other fresh vegetables not canned, when they can be obtained in the vicinity of the post or transported in a wholesome condition from a distance	16 ..	100 ..	100 ..	.. ..
Coffee and Sugar Components:				
Coffee, green.....	1 ³ / ₅ ..	10 ..	10 ..	.. ..
Or roasted coffee....	1 ⁷ / ₂₅ ..	8 ..	8 ..	.. ..
Or tea, green or black	8 ⁸ / ₂₅ ..	2 ..	2 ..	.. ..
Sugar	2 ² / ₅ ..	15 ..	15 ..	.. ..
Or cane syrup.....	16 ¹⁶ / ₂₅ ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Or molasses.....	16 ¹⁶ / ₂₅ ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Seasoning Components:				
Vinegar	8 ⁸ / ₂₅ ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Salt	16 ¹⁶ / ₂₅ ..	4 ..	4 ..	.. ..
Pepper, black.....	1 ¹ / ₂₅ ..	4 ..	4 ..	.. ..
Soap and Candle Components:				
Soap	16 ¹⁶ / ₂₅ ..	4 ..	4 ..	.. ..
Candles (when illuminating oil is not furnished by the Quartermaster's Department)	6 ⁶ / ₂₅ ..	1 ..	8 ..	.. ..

Articles:	Per 100 Rations.
Soft bread.....	pounds.. 112 ¹ / ₂
Or hard bread.....	" .. 100
Beef, canned	" .. 75
Baked beans, 1 pound cans.....	number.. 33
Or baked beans, 3-pound cans.....	" .. 15
Coffee, roasted	pounds.. 8
Sugar	" .. 15

At Posts and Stations where illuminating oil is furnished by the Quartermaster, candles are not issued as a part of the rations, except to individuals whom it is not practicable to supply with oil.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE M. STERNBERG

SURGEON-GENERAL

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE M. STERNBERG.

SURGEON-GENERAL.

General George M. Sternberg was born in Hartwick Seminary, Otsego County, N. Y., June 8th, 1838. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1860, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Army on May 28th, 1861.

His first duty was with General George Sykes' command in the Army of the Potomac, and after four months' Hospital duty in Rhode Island, he joined General N. P. Banks' Expedition to New Orleans, and then served in the office of the Medical Director of the Department of the Gulf until January, 1864. Subsequently, he was on Hospital duty in Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, till April, 1866, after which he served at various Government Posts, being promoted on December 1st, 1875, Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

Dr. Sternberg later on spent considerable time in Baltimore, where he was engaged in experimental researches in bacteriology at John Hopkins University as a Fellow by courtesy in that institution. In 1879 he was sent to Havana as a member of the Yellow Fever Commission by the National Board of Health, and in 1885 he was a Delegate to the International Sanitary Conference held in Rome, Italy.

He is also a member of the Royal Academies of Medicine of Rome, Rio Janeiro and Havana, and a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, and, besides membership in other medical and scientific societies at home and abroad, was in 1887, President of the American Public Health Association.

The Lomb prize of \$500 was awarded to him by the last Association in 1885 for his essay on *Disinfectants*. He has also invented automatic heat-regulating apparatus. Besides contributions to scientific journals on his specialties, he has published *Photo-Micrographs, and How to Make Them*, (Boston, 1883); *Bacteria*, (New York, 1884); and *Malaria and Malarial Diseases* (1884).

On 27th February, 1890, he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant services in the performance of his professional duty under fire, in action against the Indians at Clearwater, Idaho, in July, 1877, and on 2d January, 1891, was promoted to the same rank in the Permanent Establishment.

On 30th May, 1890, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and appointed Surgeon-General of the Army, and assigned to such duty on the day following.



OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

The Medical Department of the Army consists of one Surgeon-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; six Assistant Surgeon-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonels; and ten Deputy Surgeon-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonels, who give the same bonds which are or may be required of Assistant Paymasters-General of like grade, and when not acting as Purveyors, are assignable to duty as Surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Majors; one hundred and twenty-five Assistant Surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenants of Cavalry for the first five years' service, and with the rank, pay and emoluments of Captains of Cavalry after five years' service.

All the original vacancies in the grade of Assistant-Surgeons are filled by selection by competitive examination. In emergencies, the Surgeon-General of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may appoint as many Contract Surgeons as may be necessary, at a compensation not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars per month.

No person can receive the appointment of Assistant Surgeon without having been examined and approved by an Army Medical Board, consisting of not less than three Surgeons, or Assistant Surgeons, designated by the

Secretary of War; and no person can receive the appointment of Surgeon unless he has served at least five years as an Assistant Surgeon in the Regular Army. Assistant Surgeons who have served three years as Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons in the Volunteer Forces are eligible to promotion to the grade of Captain, but before receiving the rank of Captain of Cavalry they must be examined, under the provisions of an act approved October 1st, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Nine, entitled, "An Act to provide for the examination of certain Officers of the Army and to regulate promotions therein."

Officers of the Medical Department take rank and precedence in accordance with date of commission or appointment, and are so borne on the Official Army Register, but no Officers of the Medical Department of the Army are entitled, by virtue of their rank, to command in the Line or in other Staff Corps. It is also the duty of Officers of the Medical Department of the Army, in conjunction with Officers of the Line, to superintend the cooking done by the enlisted men. They, as well as Contract Surgeons, whenever practicable, are obliged to attend the families of the officers and soldiers free of charge. Civilians employed in Post Exchanges are also entitled to the privilege of Medical and Hospital attendance and the purchase of medicines.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. MORRIS BROWN.

DEPUTY-SURGEON GENERAL.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Morris Brown, Deputy Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, was born at Milford, Clermont County, Ohio, December 8th, 1840. After a common school education he began the study of medicine at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1858, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1862. Very shortly after graduation he received an appointment as Acting Assistant Surgeon, and in July, 1862, the appointment of Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant, and was assigned to Hospital duty at Washington, D. C., where he remained till the Spring of 1863, when he was transferred to the Department of the Cumberland. After a brief Hospital service in Nashville, Tenn., he was assigned to active duty with troops in the field. In Spring of 1864 he was ordered to Hospital service at Chattanooga, Tenn., and upon breaking up of Hospital in the Fall, to troops in the field, where he remained till close of War. In 1865 he accompanied the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry to the Department

of Missouri, and served at Forts Lyon, Morgan and Reynolds, Colorado, till 1867. After short service at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, in 1868, he was ordered to Department of the Gulf, and served at Fort Smith, Ark., till 1870. Subsequent assignments carried him, in 1870, to Fort Sill, Indian Territory; 1874, to Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; 1875, to Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor; 1876, to Fort Garland, Colorado; 1881, to Fort Lewis, Colorado; 1882, to Newport Barracks, Kentucky; 1885, to Fort Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska; 1889, to Fort Meade, South Dakota; 1893, to Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan; and 1897, to New York City in charge of Medical Supply Depot.

He was promoted Captain and Assistant Surgeon, July 28th, 1866; Major and Surgeon, April 13th, 1881; Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Surgeon-General, November 15th, 1895, and received the brevets of Captain and Major, March 13th, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the War.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. MORRIS BROWN

Deputy Surgeon-General

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ALFRED E. BATES.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

General Alfred E. Bates was, on July 12th, 1899, appointed Paymaster-General to succeed General Asa B. Cary, who had reached the age limit of sixty-four years.

He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Michigan, graduating in the class of 1865. His first service was as Second Lieutenant in the Second U. S. Cavalry. He was promoted First Lieutenant in October, 1865, and took a distinguished part in the Indian Campaigns in Wyoming and Nebraska, until August, 1869, when he was assigned to duty at the Military Academy as Assistant Instructor in Cavalry Tactics.

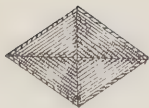
In March, 1874, he rejoined his regiment in Wyoming, and on March, 1875, he was transferred to the Pay Department with rank of Major. From April, 1880, to May, 1882, he had short terms of active service in Minnesota, Montana and Dakota.

He reached the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Paymaster-General in March, 1899. At the outbreak of the War with Spain he was Military Attaché to the American Embassy in London, after which he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and appointed Paymaster-General of the U. S. Army.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. E. BATES

Paymaster-General



OFFICE OF PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

The office of Paymaster-General consists (in the War Department, Washington) of Paymaster-General, with rank of Brigadier-General; Assistant Paymaster-General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Chief Disbursing Officer and Post Paymaster, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Paymaster, with rank of Major; and Chief Clerk, etc.

Regulations for the Government of the Pay Department, prepared and published under the authority of the Secretary of War, are distributed to its officers by the Paymaster-General. Only such regulations are therein given as are general in their nature or affect other branches of the Service.

The Pay Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, has charge of the supply and distribution of and accounting for funds for the payment of the Army, and such other financial duties as are specially assigned to it.

The Chief Paymaster of a Department, under the direction of the Commander, has control of all Paymasters stationed therein, and is responsible for the payment of the troops of the Command.

Officers are paid monthly, on duplicate accounts, certified by themselves, according to prescribed forms.

When an Officer is absent from his station, the Paymaster, before paying him, requires proof of authority for such absence. An Officer must not hypothecate nor transfer a pay account not actually due. When due it may be transferred by endorsement, naming the party to whom transferred, and may be paid by the proper Paymaster if satisfied of the genuineness of the Officer's signature and if no stoppage or other disability to pay prevents. The date of transfer, certified by the Officer whose account it is, appears on the endorsement; when an Officer transfers a payment he must at the time of transfer, communicate the fact to the Chief Paymaster of the Department through the Paymaster who is expected to pay it. If the Officer be on leave, or if his accounts be payable in Washington, the notification of transfer must be made to the Paymaster-General.

The following Officers, in addition to those whose pay is fixed by law, are entitled to pay as Mounted Officers:

Officers of the Staff Corps below the rank of Major; Officers serving with Troops of Cavalry; Officers of a Light Battery duly organized and equipped; authorized Aides duly appointed; Officers serving with companies of Mounted

Infantry; and Officers on duty which in discharge of same the Department Commander requires them to be mounted and so certified by the latter on their pay vouchers. Acting Judge-Advocates of Military Departments, duly detailed, are entitled, while so serving, to the rank, pay and allowances of Captain of Cavalry.

No Officer can receive pay for two Staff appointments for the same time. This prohibition, however, does not prevent a Quartermaster of a regiment, who, in addition to the duties of his office, may be Acting Commissary, from receiving the extra compensation allowed by law for performing the duties of the latter.

A person appointed to the Army, or receiving a new office therein, is entitled to pay from date of acceptance only. In all cases of promotion, an Officer is entitled to pay from date of vacancy.

An Officer leaving the Service, must, before receiving final payment, produce certificates as to his indebtedness to the United States. An Officer who tenders his resignation while on duty receives pay to include the date on which he receives notice of acceptance, if he continue on duty until that time; or if sooner relieved from duty, to include the date of relief. An Officer whose resignation takes effect while on leave will be paid to include the date of acceptance.

An Officer placed on the Retired List receives active pay to include the date of retirement. If on duty, he will receive such pay, to include the date of relief from duty.

An Officer dismissed by sentence of Court-Martial will be paid to the date of termination of service, as specified in the order promulgating the sentence. In payments to Officers and enlisted men, the days of commencement and expiration of service are included.

An Officer of the Army appointed to a grade higher in the Volunteers or Militia in the service of the United States superior to that held by him in the Army, he is entitled to the pay and emoluments of the grade to which appointed, after muster therein.

When an Officer travels without troops under orders he is entitled to the following allowances:

1. To mileage at the rate of 4 cents per mile for the distance between the points named in the order, such distance to be computed over the shortest usually travelled route.

2. To reimbursement of the cost of transportation actually paid by him over the route specified, exclusive of sleeping and parlor car fares and charges for baggage and transfers.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN MOULDER WILSON

Chief of Engineers

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN MOULDER WILSON.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

General Wilson was born in Washington, D. C., October 8th, 1837. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in July, 1860, and was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He was transferred to the Ordnance Department, serving at Fort Monroe and at Washington until 1861, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery. He served through the Rebellion, being First Lieutenant, and took part in the Battle of Bull Run and the Peninsular Campaign of 1862; he was brevetted Captain, 27th June, 1862, for his services at the Battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., and Major in July following, at Malvern Hill, Va., for gallantry, in which battle he received also the medal of honor.

He was transferred to the Topographical Engineers 24th July, 1862, and to the Corps of Engineers on the 3d of March, 1863. He served in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and was promoted Captain of the Corps of Engineers on June, 1863.

After the war he was engaged in various engineering works on the Mississippi, Missouri and Hudson Rivers, and Lake Ontario. He was appointed Major, Corps of Engineers, 3d June, 1867, and was engaged both in the East and West. On 17th March, 1884, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel. He was Superintendent at West Point from 17th of August, 1889, until 31st March, 1893. On 31st March, 1895, he was commissioned Colonel of Engineers, and in February, 1897, Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers. He was a member of the War Department Investigating Committee appointed by the President, and has received the degree of L.L. D., from Columbian University.



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

The Corps of Engineers of the Army consists of one Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier-General; seven Colonels, fourteen Lieutenant-Colonels, twenty-eight Majors, thirty-five Captains, thirty First-Lieutenants, and the Battalion of Engineers. Vacancies in all grades above Second-Lieutenant are filled by the promotion by seniority of the officers now in the Corps.

The number of Officers in any grade above Second-Lieutenant cannot be increased beyond the number heretofore established by law by the promotion of any Officer to fill an original vacancy, until such Officer has served three years in the grade from which he is promoted, and the Captain and Lieutenants must satisfactorily pass the examinations required by existing laws.

Engineers cannot assume, nor be ordered on any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by the special order of the President. They may, however, at the discretion of the President, be transferred from one Corps to another, due regard being paid to rank.

No officer of the Corps of Engineers below the rank of Field Officer can be promoted to a higher grade until he has been examined and approved by a Board of Three Engineers senior to him in rank. If an Engineer Officer fails

on such examination, he is suspended from promotion for one year, when he can be re-examined before a like Board. In cases of failure on re-examination, he is dismissed from the Service.

When any Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers, or Ordnance Corps, has served fourteen years' continuous service as Lieutenant, he is promoted to the rank of Captain on passing the examination provided by law, but such promotion does not authorize an appointment to fill any vacancy when it would increase the whole number of Officers in the Corps beyond the number fixed by law; nor can any Officer be promoted before Officers of the same grade who rank him in the Corps.

The examination of Officers of the Corps of Engineers and Ordnance Department who were Officers or enlisted men in the Regular or Volunteer Service, either in the Army, Navy or the Marine Corps during the War of the Rebellion, are conducted by Boards composed in the same manner as for the examination of other Officers of their respective Corps and Department.

The examination embraces the same subjects prescribed for all other Officers of similar grades in the Corps of Engineers and Ordnance Department respectively.

THE BATTALION OF ENGINEERS.

The Battalion of Engineers consists of five companies of Engineers, one Sergeant-Major, and one Quartermaster-Sergeant, who is also Commissary-Sergeant. Each company consists of ten Sergeants, ten Corporals, two Musicians, and as many privates of the first-class, not exceeding sixty-four, and of as many privates of the second-class, not exceeding sixty-four, as the President may direct. All are recruited in the same manner, and with the same limitations, and are entitled to the same provisions, allowances and benefits in every respect as are allowed to other troops constituting the present Military Peace Establishment.

Upon a declaration of war by Congress, or a declaration of Congress that war exists, the enlisted strength of a company may, in the discretion of the President, be increased to comprise not exceeding: For each company of Engineers, one First Sergeant, ten Sergeants, ten Corporals, two Musicians, sixty-four first-class privates and sixty-three second-class privates; total to be enlisted, one hundred and fifty. A Battalion Adjutant, a Battalion Quartermaster, and appropriate Officers to command the com-

panies and Battalion of Engineers soldiers, are detailed from the Corps of Engineers.

The enlisted men of the Battalion of Engineers are instructed in and perform the duties of sappers, miners and pontoniers. They also aid in giving such practical instruction in those branches at the Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y. They may be detailed by the Chief of Engineers to oversee and aid laborers upon fortifications and other works in the charge of the Engineer Corps, and, as Fort-Keepers, to protect and repair finished fortifications.

The Chief of Engineers is authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to regulate and determine the number, quality, form and dimensions of the necessary vehicles, pontoons, tools, implements, arms and other supplies for the use of the Battalion of Engineers soldiers.

He may also, with the approval of the Secretary of War, employ a number of Civil Engineers, Skilled Draftsmen and such other persons as may be needed, in the execution of surveys and improvements of rivers, etc.



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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

The Ordnance Department of the Army consists of one Chief of Ordnance, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; four Colonels, five Lieutenant-Colonels, twelve Majors, twenty-four Captains and twenty First-Lieutenants. All vacancies which may hereafter exist in the grade of First Lieutenant in this Department are to be filled by transfer from the Line of the Army, with the proviso that no such appointment or promotion can be made unless the Officer or person so appointed or promoted passes a satisfactory examination before a Board of Ordnance Officers.

A Chief Ordnance Officer may be assigned to the Staff of an Army or a Corps-Commander, and while so assigned, has the rank, pay and allowances of a Lieutenant-Colonel. He may also be assigned to the Staff of a Division Commander, and have the rank, pay and allowances of a Major.

The examination of Officers of the Corps of Engineers and Ordnance Department, who were Officers or enlisted men in the Regular or Volunteer Service, either in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, during the War of the Rebellion, is conducted by Boards composed in the same manner as for the examination of other Officers of their respective Corps or Department, and embraces the same subjects prescribed for all other Officers of similar grades in the Corps of Engineers, and Ordnance Department, respectively.

Under the direction of the Secretary of War,

it is the duty of the Chief of Ordnance to furnish estimates, and to make contracts and purchases, or procure supplies of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, for the use of the Armies of the United States; to direct the inspection and proving of the same, and to direct the construction of all cannon and carriages, ammunition wagons, traveling forges, artificers' wagons, and of every implement and apparatus for Ordnance, and the preparation of all kinds of ammunition and Ordnance Stores constructed or prepared for the Service. The Chief or Ordnance, or the Senior Officer of that Corps for any district, executes all orders of the Secretary of War, and in time of war the orders of any General or Field Officer Commanding an Army Garrison, or detachment, for the supply of all Ordnance and Ordnance stores for Garrison, Field, or Siege Service. Under the direction of the Secretary of War, he may also establish depots for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores in such parts of the United States and in such numbers as may be deemed necessary.

At each Military Post there is an Ordnance-Sergeant, whose duty it is to take care of the Ordnance, Arms, Ammunition and other Military Stores at such Post under the direction of the Commanding Officer. Ordnance-Sergeants are selected by the Secretary of War, from Sergeants of the Line who have served faithfully for eight years, including four years in the grade of Non-Commissioned Officer, and are assigned to their stations by him.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ADELBERT R. BUFFINGTON.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

General Buffington was born in Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 22nd, 1837. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in May, 1861, and was made a Brevet 2nd Lieutenant. He served through the Civil War, first in drilling Volunteers at Washington, and then as Ordnance Officer at the St. Louis Arsenal, and later as Colonel of a regiment of Missouri Militia.

In 1863 he was promoted to Captain of Ordnance, and was engaged as an Inspector of the rifling of sea-coast cannon. He was in command of the New York Arsenal from July, 1864, to September, 1865, when he was transferred to the Baton Rouge Arsenal. He was

brevetted a Major for his services in the Ordnance Department during the War. Later he was in command of the Arsenal at Watertown, Indianapolis, Allegheny, Watervleit, Springfield and Rock Island.

While at the latter place he built the noble bridge across the Mississippi river.

He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1881, Colonel in 1889, and Brigadier-General and Chief of Bureau of Ordnance in April, 1899. His name is connected with a number of improvements in Armament. He is the designer of the Buffington-Crozier Disappearing Gun-Carriage now in use by the Army.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. W. GREELY.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

General A. W. Greely was born at Newburyport, Mass., March 27th, 1844. He served as a volunteer in the Union Army during the Civil War, at the close of which he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Regular Army and attached to the Signal Service.

In 1881 he was appointed to the Command of the Expedition sent out by the Government to establish an Arctic Observing Station, in accordance with the plan of the Hamburg International Geographical Congress of 1879, providing for the erection of a chain of thirteen stations about the North Pole by international concert.

He sailed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, with twenty-four men in the *PROTEUS*, July 7th, 1881, and in August 12th, 1881, reached Discovery Harbor, latitude $81^{\circ} 44' N.$, longitude $64^{\circ} 45' W.$, where he established his station.

A detachment of his Expedition, under David Legg Brainard, penetrated to latitude $83^{\circ} 24\frac{1}{2}' N.$, longitude $40^{\circ} 46\frac{1}{2}' W.$, May 15th, 1882, a higher latitude than any before attained. Compelled by failure of relief expeditions to reach him, he began to retreat Southward, August 9th, 1883, and was rescued at Cape Sabine by a relief expedition under Admiral Winfield Schley (then Captain) June 22d, 1883, after having lost eighteen of his men.

He was appointed Chief of the Signal Service Corps, with the rank of Brigadier-General in 1887, and was head of the Weather Bureau from that time until it passed under the control of the Agricultural Department.

In 1886 General Greely published *Three Years of Arctic Service*, a thrilling and interesting work.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. W. GREELY

Chief Signal Officer



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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

The Chief Signal Officer has charge, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of all Military Signal duties, and of the books, papers, and devices connected therewith, including telegraph and telephone apparatus and the necessary meteorological instruments for use on target ranges and other Military uses; the construction, repair and operation of Military telegraph lines, and the duty of collecting and transmitting information for the Army by telegraph or otherwise, and all other duties usually incident to Military signaling. The operations of this Corps are now confined to strictly Military matters, as in 1890, by act of Congress, the duties performed by the Chief Signal Officer in connection with the observation and report of storms were transferred to the Agricultural Department, in which a Weather Bureau was created.

The Chief Signal Officer has the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General, and the Commissioned Force of the Corps under him

consists of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, four Captains (mounted), and four First Lieutenants (mounted), who receive the pay and allowance of like grades in the Army.

In addition to the Regular Corps, the President was empowered, by act of Congress, in 1898, to organize a Volunteer Signal Corps, during the existence of the war, which received the same pay and allowances as the Regular Corps. It consisted of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major as Distributing Officer, and such other Officers as were required, not exceeding one Major for each Army Corps, and two Captains, two First Lieutenants, two Second Lieutenants, five First-Class Sergeants, ten Sergeants, ten Corporals and thirty First-Class Privates to each organized Division of Troops; with the proviso, however, that two-thirds of all the Officers below the rank of Major and a like proportion of enlisted men had to be skilled electricians or telegraph operators.



RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.

The Division organized by the Secretary of War in his office for the preservation and custody of the Records of the Volunteer Armies, under the name of Record and Pension Division, was, by act of Congress in 1892, permanently established, and is now known as the Record and Pension Office of the War Department. This act authorized the President to select an Officer of the Army whom he may consider to be especially well qualified for the performance of the duties of the office, and to appoint him with the advice and consent of the Senate.

He is known and styled Chief of the Record and Pension Office, and has the rank, pay and allowances of a Brigadier-General, and also an Assistant Chief, who has the rank of Major, and under the Secretary of War have charge of the Military and Hospital Records of the Volunteer Armies and the Pension and other business connected therewith. In fact all Military Records,

such as Muster and Pay Rolls, Orders and Reports relating to the personnel or the operations of the Armies of the Revolutionary War and of the War of 1812, have been transferred from the various Executive Departments to this office to be preserved, indexed and prepared for publication.

All the employes in the Record and Pension office of the War Department are exclusively engaged in this work, and the printing press and material formerly in use in the office of the Surgeon-General has been turned over to this office to expedite the work as much as possible. Upon the application of the Governor of any State, the Secretary of War, through the Record and Pension office, is authorized to furnish to such Governor a transcript of the Military History of any Regiment or Company of his State at the expense of such State.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FREDERICK C. AINSWORTH.

CHIEF OF RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.

General Ainsworth was born in Woodstock, Vt., September 11th, 1852; appointed Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, November 10th, 1874; promoted to Surgeon, February 27th, 1891; appointed Colonel and Chief of the Record and Pension office, May 27th, 1892.

He enjoys the distinction of being the only Officer of the Army promoted from the rank of Major to Colonel by the direct action of Congress. From 1876 to 1886 there was a large arrearage of work in the office of the Surgeon-General, and Congress was regularly appealed to for more clerks, as there were over 9,000 cases in arrears.

Colonel Ainsworth cleared up all this arrearage and instituted such a system that since that

time all calls for Medical Histories of Soldiers have been answered without delay.

The Hospital Records of all Soldiers of the Volunteer Armies are now contained on nearly 7,000,000 index record cards, which are filed in the War Department, and so convenient to reach that twenty clerks do much more work than 280 clerks formerly did.

A like condition existed in the Adjutant-General's office until the 400,000 Volunteer Muster Rolls and 100,000 Record Books of that Department were transferred to the Record and Pension office.

In 1899 Colonel Ainsworth was promoted Brigadier-General and placed in charge of the publication of the Official War Records.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL FREDERICK C. AINSWORTH

Chief of Record and Pension Office

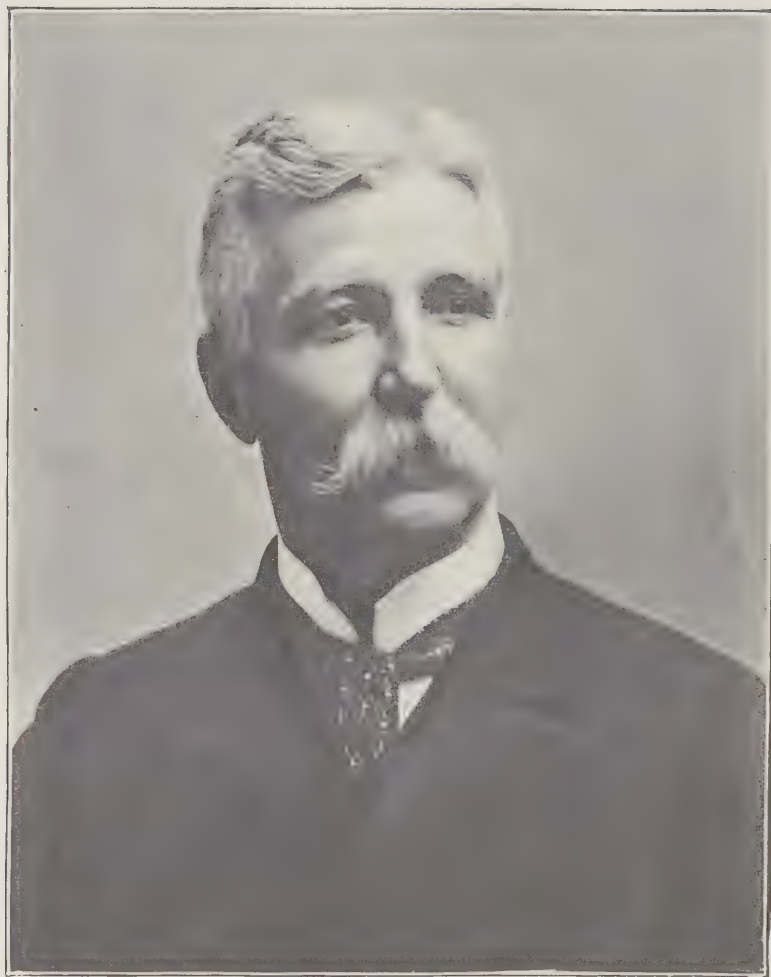
MAJOR JOHN TWEEDALE.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE

Major John Tweedale entered the Volunteer Service by enlisting as a private in Company B, 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 15th August, 1862, and was shortly afterwards transferred to Company I in the same regiment.

He was detailed for clerical duty at Headquarters, Department of the Cumberland, 29th March, 1863. He became Chief Clerk at the same Headquarters July, 1863, and continued in that position until 7th April, 1864, when he was detailed to the Office of the Adjutant-General in the same Department. On 28th February, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service to accept clerkship in the Adjutant-General's Office, at Washington. On 1st March, 1865, he was promoted to Class 1; 1st May, 1866, to Class 2; 1st July, 1872, to Class 3.

Later on, having successfully and most creditably passed the competitive examination under Civil Service rules, he was promoted clerk Class 4 in the Adjutant-General's Office, 1st October, 1872. He resigned that position on 24th January, 1873, to accept the Chief Clerkship in the Office of the Secretary of War. He continued in that position until 1st July, 1898, when he resigned, having been appointed Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office, with the rank of Major in the Regular Service.



MAJOR JOHN TWEEDALE

Assistant Chief of Record and Pension Office

JOHN C. SCOFIELD.

CHIEF CLERK OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

John C. Scofield, Chief Clerk of the War Department, was born on his father's farm at Pittsford, Vt., December 27th, 1860. He was educated in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, Pa., and at Middlebury, Vt., and graduated from Middlebury College in the class of '80, and is a member of the "Chi Psi" College Fraternity.

He was Principal of Eastman Academy, Eastman, Ga., when, receiving an appointment under the Civil Service, came to Washington, June 3, 1884, as a clerk at \$1,000 per annum in the Office of the Surgeon-General of the Army. He was promoted successively to clerkships Class 1, 2, 3, and 4; was stenographer and clerk to Assistant Secretary of War when appointed Chief Clerk of War Department, March 8, 1899.

Mr. Scofield is a graduate of the Law School of Columbian University, and has been admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, and is a Royal Arch Mason.



JOHN C. SCOFIELD

Chief Clerk of the War Department

HENRY D. SAXTON,

CHIEF CLERK OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Henry D. Saxton, Chief Clerk of the Quartermaster-General's office, U. S. Army, was born in Springfield, Mass., 31st May, 1843. He attended the Public and High Schools of Springfield, where he received a sound and thoroughly practical education.

On the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Quartermaster's Department of the Army in a clerical capacity, 1st December, 1861, and served in the Department of West Virginia, more properly termed the "Mountain Department," and also in the Army of Virginia, under General Pope, until 22d August, 1862, when he was captured by the enemy and incarcerated in Libby Prison, at Richmond, Va.

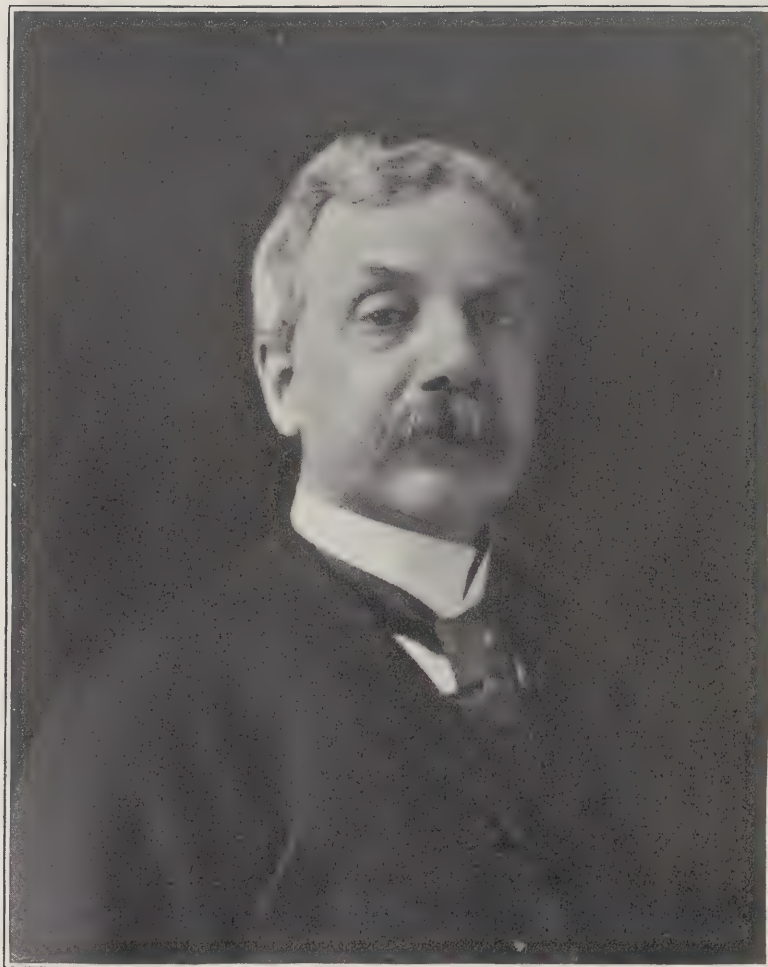
After about two months' imprisonment he was exchanged, 26th October, 1862. Upon his release he resumed his clerical duties in the Quartermaster's Department at the Headquarters of the Department of the Northwest, being stationed at St. Paul, Minn., Madison and Milwaukee, Wis., after which he was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department at Wheeling, W. Va., where he served in like capacity, and also in the Provost Marshal-General's office until June, 1864, when he was appointed to a

first-class clerkship in the Quartermaster-General's office, at Washington.

In all the various clerical positions filled by Mr. Saxton up to this time he has exhibited a most conscientious regard for the strict and faithful performance of his duties, and has displayed rare executive ability. Having an unusually good memory for facts, figures, the details and routine of the Department, as well as for faces and names, he became a most efficient and valuable employe. In addition, being possessed of a genial disposition and urbane in manner, he soon endeared himself to those with whom he was associated.

In May, 1866, he was promoted to the grade of clerkship, class 2, and 1st July, 1874, to that of class 3, in the Quartermaster-General's office. At the time he was promoted to class 4, 7th July, 1884, he was rated No. 1 in efficiency. On September, 1898, he succeeded Major Tweedale as Chief Clerk of the office.

In all the clerical positions which Mr. Saxton has filled up to the present, his promotion has been due to fitness, merit and efficiency alone, which bespeak for him a still further honorable and successful record.



HENRY D. SAXTON

Chief Clerk of Quartermaster-General's Office

THE HOSPITAL CORPS.

The Hospital Corps of the United States Army consists of Hospital Stewards, Acting Hospital Stewards and privates. All necessary Hospital Services in Garrison, Camp or Field (including Ambulance Service) must be performed by the members thereof who are regularly enlisted in the Military Service. The Corps is permanently attached to the Medical Department. The Secretary of War is empowered to appoint as many Hospital Stewards as in his judgment the Service may require, but not more than one Hospital Steward can be stationed at any Post or place without his especial authority. No person can be appointed a Hospital Steward unless he has passed a satisfactory examination before a Board of one or more Medical Officers as to his qualifications for the position, and has demonstrated his fitness therefor by service of not less than twelve months as Acting Hospital Steward, and besides, no one can be designated for such examination except by written authority of the Surgeon-General.

The Secretary of War has also the power to enlist as many privates of the Hospital Corps as the Service may require and to limit or fix the number, and he can also detail them as Acting Hospital Stewards upon recommendation of the Surgeon-General. Any enlisted man in the Army is eligible for transfer to the Hospital Corps as a private.

No person can be appointed a Hospital Steward until he has served one year as Acting Hospital Steward, nor can a Steward be appointed nor an Acting Steward until he has passed a satisfactory examination, under the direction of the Surgeon-General. Privates who have served one year in the Hospital Corps and are graduates in pharmacy who have served six months and have shown particular fitness, may be recommended for promotion by the Senior Medical Officers of the Command.

At every Post there is at least one Hospital Steward, two if the Garrison equals six companies, and an additional one for every additional six companies. At every Post of two companies there is also, when practicable, an Acting Steward. In addition, there are three privates of the Hospital Corps at every Military Post, four if the Garrison consists of two companies, and one additional private for every additional two companies.

Special instruction in the duties of Litter-Bearers and the methods of rendering First Aid to the sick and wounded are given to all enlisted men of the Army by their Company Officers for at least four hours in each month. Company Officers are supplied from the Surgeon-General's office with the Drill Regulations of the Hospital Corps, and the Surgeon of the Post, under direction of the Post Commander, must thoroughly instruct all Company Officers serving

with the Troops in the professional knowledge required.

All available men of the Hospital Corps are instructed under the supervision of Surgeon of the Post for at least eight hours in each month in the duties of Litter-Bearer and the method of rendering First Aid to the sick and wounded.

One Regulation Ambulance with proper harness is issued to each Post. To Posts of more than 200 men the number issued is one additional ambulance for each additional 200 men or major fraction thereof. The ambulance is not used except for the transportation of the sick and wounded and the recreation of convalescent patients, or to give instruction in the duties of the Ambulance Service. They are furnished and repaired by the Quartermaster's Department, and are always subject to the call of the Surgeon. At each Post one of the privates of the Corps is designated by the Surgeon as Ambulance Driver, who in addition to his other duties, cares for the ambulance, its equipment and harness, and when in the field, looks after the animals.

At Posts each company is also supplied with one Hand Litter furnished and repaired by the Quartermaster's Department. In addition, when recommended by the Chief Surgeon, *travois* and mule litters may be issued.

In Field Service, Troops are accompanied by such number of men of the Hospital Corps as is determined by the Post Commander on the recommendation of the Surgeon. On the march or in battle each Medical Officer is habitually attended by a mounted private of the Hospital Corps. Hospital Stewards, Acting Stewards, and at least one private of the Corps in each separate Command are mounted when serving in the Field, and all privates of the Corps are also mounted when serving with Mounted Commands. Horses are furnished, when practicable, by the Quartermaster's Department, and when none are available, special application for authority to hire must be made.

No person, except the proper Medical Officers or the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and privates of the Ambulance Service, or such persons as may be specially assigned to such duty by competent Military authority, is permitted to take or accompany sick or wounded men to the rear, either on the march or upon the field of battle. When detailed for service in the Field during Indian Wars, or when left with the sick or wounded under circumstances which justify the expectation that their rights as non-combatants, under the Geneva Convention, will not be recognized, Commanding Officers have the authority to issue to members of the Hospital Corps revolvers or other available firearms. With these exceptions, no side-arms are issued to them.



FREDERICK W TEULON,

Chief-Clerk in Medical Department at Large, New York City.

Frederick W. Teulon, Chief-Clerk in the Medical Department at Large, and now stationed at New York City, is a native of Newfoundland, but coming to this country in early boyhood, he attended the Public Schools of Boston, where he received a good, practical education. After which he was connected with the leading journal of that city.

On the outbreak of the Civil War he resigned his newspaper position, enlisted and entered the Medical Department of the Regular Army, in which he continued nearly a year, when he was appointed to clerkship in that Bureau in the War Department at Washington, in 1863

He remained there until 1870, having been successfully promoted to Class 4, for efficiency and faithful performance of duties.

In the latter year he was assigned to duty in New York, as Chief Clerk in the Medical Department at Large, where he has remained ever since, giving general satisfaction in the discharge of his varied and multiform duties. Mr. Teulon has now been continuously in the service of the Government for over thirty-three years—a generation, in fact—and yet, is a comparatively young-looking man, and gives promise of still further usefulness in the service of the Government.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

The first volume of Army Regulations, using that term in the sense in which it is now understood, was issued to the Army on May 1st, 1813, under the authority conferred by the act of March 3d, of that year.

From March 29th, 1779, until May 1st, 1813, the "Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States" were in force. They were prepared by Major-General Baron Steuben, the Inspector-General of the Army during the latter part of the War of the Revolution, and consisted in great part of matter which would now be properly termed "Drill Regulations."

The work was first printed at Worcester, Mass., in 1788, and was formally approved and adopted by Congress on March 29th, 1779. The last edition of the Steuben Regulations appeared in 1809, and it continued in use as a Drill Book after it had ceased to have authority as a volume of Army Regulations.

In 1808, a small volume was published, apparently with the sanction of the War Department, containing Articles of War which had been enacted in 1806, to which were added such Military Laws as were then in force.

Section 5 of the act of March 3d, 1813, required the Secretary of War to prepare General Regulations for the Army which, "when approved by the President of the United States, shall be respected and obeyed until altered or revoked by the same authority."

The volume of Regulations issued in pursuance of this authority was entitled "Military Laws and Rules and Regulations for the Armies of the United States," and was approved by the President on May 1st, 1813. It contained the

Articles of War of 1806, together with the Statutes Relating to the Military Establishment, and a small number of Regulations properly so-called. Editions of this work were published in 1815, the latter, however, without the authority of the War Department.

The act of April 24th, 1816, provided that the "Regulations in force before the reduction of the Army be reorganized as far as the same shall be found applicable to the Service, subject, however, to such alterations as the Secretary of War may adopt, with the approbation of the President." In accordance with this legislation, a volume of Regulations was issued in September, 1816, and in January, 1820, a new edition containing the Orders of the War Department issued since September, 1816.

Section 14 of the act of March 2d, 1821, contained a provision that "the System of Regulations prepared by Major-General Scott shall be and the same are hereby approved and adopted for the Government of the Army of the United States and of the Militia when in the Service of the United States." These Regulations were approved by President Monroe and published to the Army in July, 1821.

On May 7th, 1822, section 14 of the act of March 2d, 1821, was formally repealed, thus withdrawing the legislative sanction which had been conferred by the statute above cited. As to this enactment Attorney-General Wirt advised that, "notwithstanding such repeal, the Regulations having received the sanction of the President, continued in force by the authority of the President in all cases where they did not conflict with positive legislation."

The Regulations of 1821 were revised under the direction of General Scott and a new edition was issued on March 1st, 1825, which continued in force until 1835.

A volume of General Regulations, compiled under the direction of Major-General Macomb, was printed and prepared for issue on September 1st, 1835, but was not formally approved and promulgated until December 31st, 1836. A second edition of this work, with some modifications, was issued in 1841, and a third edition, containing alterations and amendments, which had been promulgated in Orders or taken from former volumes of Regulations, was issued to the Army on May 1st, 1847.

On January 1st, 1857, a volume of Army Regulations containing a number of important modifications, together with a general re-arrangement of paragraphs and subject matter, was prepared under the direction of Secretary Davis and published with the approval of the President on January 1st, 1857. This volume continued in force until August 10th, 1861, when it was repealed by a revised edition; a second edition of this work was issued on June 25th, 1863, containing the "Changes and Laws Affecting Army Regulations and Articles of War."

The thirty-seventh section of the act of July 28th, 1866, directed the Secretary of War "to have prepared and to report to Congress at its next session a Code of Regulations for the Government of the Army and of the Militia in the Actual Service, which shall embrace all necessary orders and forms of a general character for the performance of all duties incumbent on Officers and men in the Military Service, including Rules for the Government of Courts-Martial; the existing Regulations to remain in force until Congress shall have acted on said report."

No Code of Regulations having been submitted, Congress provided, in section 20 of the act of July 15th, 1870, that the Secretary of War shall prepare a System of General Regulations for the Administration of the Affairs of the Army, which, when approved by Congress, shall be in force and obeyed until altered or re-

voked by the same authority, and said Regulations shall be reported to Congress at its next session: Provided, that the said Regulations shall not be inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

In conformity to this legislation a Code of Regulations, which had been prepared by a Board of Officers of which Inspector-General Marcy was president, was submitted to the House of Representatives on February 17th, 1873, and was by that body referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed. No steps looking to their adoption were taken during the remainder of the session, and the Forty-second Congress adjourned without action.

The question was taken up by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives in the Forty-third Congress, and the conclusion reached by the Committee was that the power to make and amend Regulations had best be left to the Executive discretion. To that end a recommendation was submitted, which was adopted by Congress and approved by the President March 1st, 1875. This enactment repealed section 20 of the act of July 15th, 1870, and authorized the President "to make and publish Regulations for the Government of the Army in accordance with the existing laws."

Section 2 of the act of June 23d, 1879, authorized and directed the Secretary of War "to cause all Regulations now in force to be codified and published to the Army," and provided that the expense attending the publication of the work should be defrayed from the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Army for the fiscal current year.

Under the authority thus conferred the Regulations of 1881 were prepared and issued to the Army, the order of promulgation bearing date February 17th, 1881. A revision and condemnation of this volume was issued by Secretary of War on February 9th, 1889. The Regulations now in force became effective on October 31st, 1895, having received the Executive approval on that date.

ARMY CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES

All purchases and contracts for supplies or services for the Military and Naval Service are made by or under the direction of the Chief Officers of the Departments of War and of the Navy, respectively. And all agents or contractors for supplies or services, as aforesaid, have to render their accounts for settlement to the accountant of the proper Department for which such supplies or services are required, subject, nevertheless, to the inspection and revision of the Officers of the Treasury.

No contract or purchase on behalf of the United States can be made unless the same is authorized by law, or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment, except in the War and Navy Departments, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters or transportation, which, however, must not exceed the necessities of the current year.

All purchases and contracts for supplies, or services, in any of the Departments of the Government, except for personal services, must be made by advertising a sufficient time previously for proposals respecting the same, when the public exigencies do not require the immediate delivery of the articles, or performance of the service.

When immediate delivery or performance is required by the public exigency, the articles or service required may be procured by open purchase or contract, at the places and in the manner in which such articles are usually bought and sold, or such service engaged between individuals.

Whenever the Secretary of War invites pro-

posals for any works, or for any material or labor for works, there must be separate proposals and separate contracts for each work, and also for each class of material or labor for each work. The Secretary of War prescribes the rules and regulations to be observed in the preparation and submission and opening of bids for contracts under the War Department, and he can require any bid to be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder, if his bid is accepted, will at such time as may be prescribed, give bond, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed, or to perform the service required.

If after the acceptance of a bid and notification thereof to the bidder, he fails within the time prescribed by the Secretary of War or other duly authorized officer to enter into a contract and furnish a bond with good and sufficient security for the proper fulfillment of its terms, the Secretary or other authorized Officer can proceed to contract with some other person to furnish the supplies or to perform the service required, and can forthwith cause the difference between the amount specified by the bidder in default in the proposal and the amount which he may have contracted for with another party to furnish the supplies or perform the service for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against the bidder and his guarantor or guarantors, and the sum can be immediately recovered by the United States for the use of the War Department.



GEORGE A JONES

Chief Clerk Surgeon-General's Office and
President War Department Beneficial Association

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O. B. BROWN

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DATES OF PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR

WHO COMMANDED IN EACH AND THE

NUMBER KILLED ON BOTH SIDES

Bull Run (first), July 21, 1861.—North, General McDowell; killed, 481. South, General Beauregard; killed, unknown.

Shilo, April 7, 1862.—North, General Grant; killed, 1,735. South, General A. S. Johnson; killed, 1,728.

Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1, 1862.—North, General McClellan; killed, 890. South, General J. E. Johnson; killed, 2,800.

Antietam, September 16 and 17, 1862.—North, General McClellan; killed, 2,010. South, General Lee; killed, 3,500.

Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, 1863.—North, General Hooker; killed, 1,512. South, General Jackson; killed, 1,581.

Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863.—North, General Meade; killed, 2,834. South, General Lee; killed, 3,500.

Vicksburg, July 3 and 4, 1863.—North, General

Grant; killed, 545. South, General Pemberton; killed, unknown.

Chickamauga, September 19 and 23, 1863.—North, General Thomas; killed, 1,644. South, General Bragg; killed, 2,389.

Wilderness, May 5 and 7, 1864.—North, General Grant; killed, 5,507. South, General Lee; killed, 2,000.

Spottsylvania, May 8 and 21, 1864.—North, General Grant; killed, 4,177. South, General Lee; killed, 1,000.

The foregoing figures are based on Medical Returns and do not agree with the returns of the Adjutant-General. But no two reports agree. The Adjutant-General makes killed at Wilderness 2,261, and at Spottsylvania 2,270; while General Meade's report, based on reports received immediately after the battles, gives killed at Wilderness at 3,288; killed at Spottsylvania, 2,146.



GEORGE E. CORSON

Secretary and Treasurer War Department Beneficial Association

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

WEST POINT, N. Y.

The United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., is constituted as follows: One Superintendent, one Commandant of Cadets, one Senior Instructor in the Tactics of Artillery, one Senior Instructor in the Tactics of Cavalry; one Senior Instructor in the Tactics of Infantry, one Professor and one Assistant Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, one Professor and one Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, one Professor and one Assistant Professor of Mathematics, one Professor and one Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; one Professor and one Assistant Professor of Drawing, one Professor of Modern Languages, one Assistant Professor of the French Language, one Assistant Professor of the Spanish Language, one Assistant Professor of Law, one Adjutant, one Master of the Sword and one Teacher of Music.

The Secretary of War can assign one of the Judge-Advocates of the Army to be Professor of Law. Where a vacancy occurs in the office of Professor of the French Language, or in the office of the Professor of the Spanish Language in the Military Academy, both of these offices will cease, and the remaining one of the Professors becomes Professor of Modern Languages, and thereafter there can be only one Professor of Modern Languages.

The Superintendent, the Commandant of

Cadets and the Professors are all appointed by the President, while the Assistant Professors, Acting Assistant Professors and the Adjutant are Officers of the Army, detailed and assigned to such duties by the Secretary of War.

The Corps of Cadets consists of one from each Congressional District, one from each Territory and one from the District of Columbia, and ten from the United States at large. They are appointed by the President, and with the exception of the ten Cadets appointed at large, they must be actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial Districts, or of the District of Columbia, from which they purport to be appointed.

Cadets are appointed one year in advance of the time of their admission to the Academy, except in cases where, by reason of death or other cause, a vacancy occurs which cannot be provided for by such appointment in advance. No pay or other allowance is given to any appointee until he has been regularly admitted. Appointees are admitted to the Academy between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two, and they are required to be well versed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and to have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly that of the United States, and of the history of the United States. The candidate has also to undergo a severe physical examination, and must be of good moral character.



JOSEPH R. ROSE

Chairman Board of Directors,
War Department Beneficial Association

OUR NATIONAL CEMETERIES

National Cemeteries for Soldiers and Sailors may be said to have originated in 1850, the Army Appropriation Bill of that year, appropriating money for a Cemetery near the City of Mexico, for the interment of the remains of Soldiers and Sailors who fell in the Mexican War.

The remains of Federal Soldiers and Sailors who fell in the War for the Union, have been buried in seventy-eight Cemeteries exclusive of those interred elsewhere, a far greater number.

In the subjoined list are given the names and locations of the National Cemeteries, with the number therein buried, known and unknown:

	Known.	Unknown.
Cypress Hill, N. Y.....	3,675	76
Woodlawn, Elmira, N. Y..	3,096	..
Beverly, N. J.....	142	7
Finn's Point, N. J.....	..	2,644
Gettysburg, Pa.....	1,967	1,608
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,880	28
Annapolis, Md.....	2,289	197
Antietam, Md.....	2,853	1,811
London Park, Balti., Md..	1,627	166
Laurel, Baltimore, Md....	232	6
Soldiers' Home, D. C.....	5,313	288
Battle, D. C.....	13	..
Grafton, W. Va.....	634	620
Arlington, Va.....	11,911	4,349
Alexander, Va.....	3,434	124
Balls' Bluff, Va.....	1	24
Cold Harbor, Va.....	672	1,281
City Point, Va.....	3,779	1,374
Culpepper, Va.....	454	910
Danville, Va.....	1,171	155
Fredericksburg, Va.....	2,487	12,770
Ft. Harrison, Va.....	239	575
Glendale, Va.....	233	961
Hampton, Va.....	4,868	494
Popular Grove, Va.....	2,197	3,993
Richmond, Va.....	841	5,700
Seven Pines, Va.....	150	1,208
Staunton, Va.....	233	520
Winchester, Va.....	2,094	2,361
Yorktown, Va.....	748	1,434
Newbern, N. C.....	2,174	1,077
Raleigh, N. C.....	625	553

	Known	Unknown
Salisbury, N. C.....	94	12,032
Wilmington, N. C.....	710	1,398
Beaufort, S. C.....	4,748	4,493
Florence, S. C.....	199	2,799
Andersonville, Ga.....	12,878	959
Marietta, Ga.....	7,182	2,963
Barrancas, Fla.....	791	657
Mobile, Ala.....	751	112
Corinth, Miss.....	1,788	3,920
Natchez, Miss.....	308	2,780
Vicksburg, Miss.....	3,896	12,704
Alexandria, La.....	534	772
Baton Rouge, La.....	2,468	495
Chalmette, La.....	6,833	5,675
Fort Hudson, La.....	596	3,218
Brownsville, Tex.....	1,409	1,397
San Antonio, Tex.....	307	167
Fayetteville, Ark.....	431	781
Fort Smith, Ark.....	706	1,152
Little Rock, Ark.....	3,260	2,337
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	7,993	4,963
Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	158	511
Knoxville, Tenn.....	2,089	1,046
Memphis, Tenn.....	5,159	8,817
Nashville, Tenn.....	11,824	4,682
Rittsburgh Landing, Tenn.	1,129	2,361
Stone River, Tenn.....	3,820	2,318
Camp Nelson, Ky.....	2,447	1,165
Cave Hill, Louisville, Ky..	3,342	583
Danville, Ky.....	346	12
Lebanon, Ky.....	591	277
Lexington, Ky.....	824	105
Logan's, Ky.....	345	366
Crown Hill, Indianapolis,		
Ind.....	686	36
New Albany, Ind.....	2,138	676
Camp Butter, Ill.....	1,107	355
Mound City, Ill.....	2,505	2,721
Rock Island, Ill.....	280	9
Jefferson Barracks, Mo....	8,569	2,906
Jefferson City.....	348	412
Springfield, Mo.....	845	713
Ft. Leavenworth, Kan....	821	913
Fort Scott, Kan.....	388	161
Ft. Gibson, I. T.....	212	2,212
Keokuk, Iowa.....	610	21
Ft. McPherson, Nebr.....	149	291
City of Mexico, Mex.....	254	750



WILLIAM E. COVERT

Member Board of Directors,
War Department Beneficial Association

THE GREATEST BATTLES IN HISTORY.

The Battle of Marathon, B. C. 499, in which the Athenians, under Mitiades, defeated the Persians, under Datis.

The Battle of Syracuse, B. C. 413, in which the Athenians were defeated by the Syracusans and their allies.

The Battle of Arebela, B. C. 331, in which the Persians under Tarius, were defeated by the Macedonians and Greeks under Alexander the Great.

The Battle of Metaurus, B. C. 207, in which the Carthagenians, under Hasdrubul, were defeated by the Romans, under the Consuls, Caius, Claudius, Nero and Marcus Livius.

The Battle of Philippi, B. C. 42, in which Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Octavius and Antony. The fate of the Roman Republic was decided by it.

The Battle of Actium, B. C. 31, in which the combined fleets of Antony and Cleopatra were defeated by Octavius, and imperialism established in the person of the latter.

The Battle of Chalons, A. D. 451, in which the Huns, under Atilla, called the "Scourge of God," were defeated by the combined armies of the Romans and Visigoths.

The Battle of Tours, A. D. 732, in which the Saracens were defeated by Charles Martel. Christendom was rescued from Islam.

The Battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066, in which Harrold, commanding the English army, was defeated by William the Conqueror of Normandy.

The Battle of Lutzen, 1632, which decided the religious liberties of Germany. Gustavus Adolphus was killed.

The Battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704, in which the French and Bavarians, under Marshall Tal-

lard, were defeated by the English and their allies under Marlborough.

The Battle of Pultowa, A. D. 1709, in which Charles XII. of Sweden was defeated by the Russians, under Peter the Great.

The Battle of Valmy, A. D. 1792, in which an invading army of Prussians, Austrians and Hessians, under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, were defeated by the French under Dumouriez.

The Great Naval Battle of Trafalgar was fought 21st October, 1805. The English defeated the French and destroyed the hopes of Napoleon as to a successful invasion of England.

The Battle of Waterloo, 1815, in which the French under Napoleon were defeated by the allied armies of England, under the Duke of Wellington, and of Prussia, under Prince Blucher.

The Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, in which the Union Army under Meade defeated the Confederates under Lee, and virtually ended the Civil War.

The Battles around Metz, August 14th, 15th and 18th, 1870, when Bazaine, with 200,000 men, was thrown into the fortress by the Germans.

The Battle of Sedan, September 2d, 1870, when Napoleon III., with 80,000 men, surrendered to the allied Germans.

The Naval Battle of Manila Bay, May 1st, 1898, in which the American squadron under Dewey annihilated the Spanish fleet under Montejo.

The Battle of Omdurman, September 3d, 1898, in which the English-Egyptian Army under Kitchener routed the large army of Dervishes under Khalifa Abdullah, and rescued the Soudan.



ROBERT ARMOUR

Member Board of Directors,
War Department Beneficial Association

POST AND REGIMENTAL CHAPLAINS.

Chaplains have the rank of Captains of Infantry without command, and are on the same footing as other Officers of the Army as to tenure of office, retirement and pensions. All Chaplains in the Volunteer Service have the pay and allowance of a Captain Mounted. But no person can be appointed as Regimental or Post Chaplain unless he furnishes proof that he is a regularly ordained Minister of some religious denomination in good standing at the time of his appointment, together with a recommendation for such appointment from some authorized ecclesiastical body, or from not less than five accredited ministers of the same denomination.

All Regimental Chaplains and Post Chaplains, whenever it is practicable, hold appropriate re-

ligious services for the benefit of the Commands to which they are assigned to duty, at least once each Sunday, and perform appropriate religious burial services at the burial of Officers and Soldiers who may die in such Commands.

The duty of Chaplains of Regiments of Colored Troops and of Post Chaplains also includes the instruction of the enlisted men in the common English branches of education. Post Hospital and Regimental Chaplains have to make monthly reports to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through the usual Military channels, of the moral condition and general history of the Regiments or Posts to which they may be attached.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND TRUSSES FOR SOLDIERS.

Every Officer, Soldier, Seaman and Marine, who, in the line of duty, in the Military or Naval Service of the United States, has lost a limb or sustained bodily injuries depriving him of the use of any of his limbs, is entitled to receive once in every three years an artificial limb or appliance or commutation therefor as provided and limited by existing laws, under such regulations as the Surgeon-General of the Army may prescribe. The commutation value is as follows: For artificial legs, seventy-five dollars; for arms, fifty dollars; for feet, fifty dollars; for apparatus for resection, fifty dollars.

Transportation is furnished by the Quarter-

master's Department to all such persons to and from their homes and the place where they may be required to go to obtain artificial limbs; also every soldier of the Army, Petty Officer, Seaman or Marine in the Naval Service, who has been ruptured while in the line of duty, is entitled to a single or double truss of such style as may be designated by the Surgeon-General of the United States Army as best suited for such disability; and whenever such truss or trusses so furnished shall become useless from wear, destruction or loss, he will be supplied with another on making his application.



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3. All of the small springs are spiral, thereby preventing the danger of breaking—a defect common to all small flat springs.
4. Lock studs are screwed into the frame, have collars raised above its surface, and, in conjunction with steel pieces set into the side plate, hold all working parts central and prevent friction.
5. Locking pin works in hardened collar set into frame.
6. Hardened collar set into extractor and raised above the ratchet teeth. This collar impinges upon the collar in frame, prevents the ratchet teeth from coming in contact with the frame and forms a hardened surface which saves the cylinder from longitudinal wear and loosening.
7. Strong solid extractor rod, and boss on barrel to fill space between barrel and rod when pistol is closed, to prevent bending of rod.
8. Hammer nose so shaped that the blow will be in direct line with the cartridge, thus preventing the copper from being driven towards the bottom of primer, as by the usual raking blow of the solid hammer nose.
9. Barrel screwed into place, brought to perfect alignment by multiplying gauges and pinned into position. This is a radical improvement over the method of screwing the barrel against shoulders so tight as to draw the stock of barrel.
10. Cylinder so chambered that the ball on leaving shell fills the front end of cylinder and prevents excessive loss of gas.
11. Stud and spring fitted in the yoke and working into a small detent in the joint, to prevent the cylinder from swinging loosely when the arm is opened.
12. Ease with which the arm can be operated with one hand.
13. Convenience in assembling and disassembling.
14. The head of extractor and extractor stem are made in one piece. It is therefore impossible for the extractor head to turn on stem.

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This monument commemorates the Officers and Soldiers of the Regular Army of the United States killed in the Civil War.

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It was designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, the well-known architects of New York City; the figure of Fame surmounting the top designed and executed by Mr. Macmonnies, the celebrated sculptor, and the whole built by Messrs. Norcross Brothers, of Worcester, Mass.

The polished shaft is 41 feet 6 inches long, and 6 feet 10 inches in diameter and is of Branford red granite. The remainder of the stone work is of the Milford pink granite. There are eight

balls of Milford pink granite, besides the one on which the figure of Fame stands, which is five feet in diameter. The balls and shaft are all polished.

The shaft, which weighs 82 tons, is in one single stone, and is the largest piece of native American cut stone in the United States, and the largest polished column (monolith) in the world. The capital, cut and carved, weighed 12 tons. Five thousand bronze letters on the base of the monument record the names of the Officers who fell in their country's service. The monument was dedicated May 31st, 1897, the President, Cabinet, Senators, Representatives, prominent Officers of the Army and Navy being present. The cost of the monument was over \$66,000.

RANK AND COMMAND IN THE ARMY.

Military rank is that character or quality bestowed on Military persons which mark their station and confers eligibility to exercise command or authority in the Military Service within the limits prescribed by law. It is divided into degrees or grades which mark the relative positions and powers of the different classes of persons possessing it.

Rank is generally held by virtue of office in a Regiment, Corps or Department, but may be conferred independently of office as in the case of Retired Officers and of those holding it by brevet. The following are the grades of rank of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers:

1. Lieutenant-General.

2. Major-General.
3. Brigadier-General.
4. Colonel.
5. Lieutenant-Colonel.
6. Major.
7. Captain.
8. First Lieutenant.
9. Second Lieutenant.
10. Cadet.
11. Sergeant-Major (Regimental).
12. Quartermaster-Sergeant (Regimental).
13. Ordnance, Commissary and Post-Quartermaster, Sergeant, Hospital Steward, First-Class Sergeant.

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- 6.—The Brown Segmental Tube Wire Gun can be made in a much shorter time than any other gun ;
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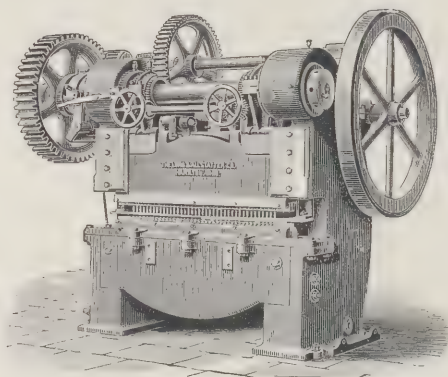
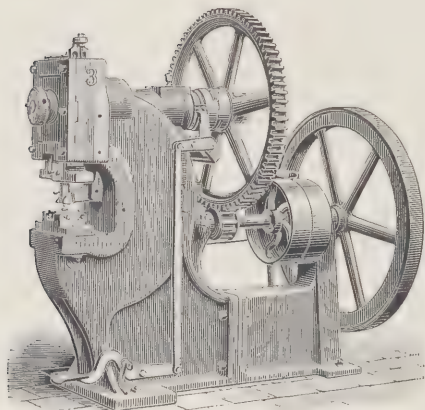
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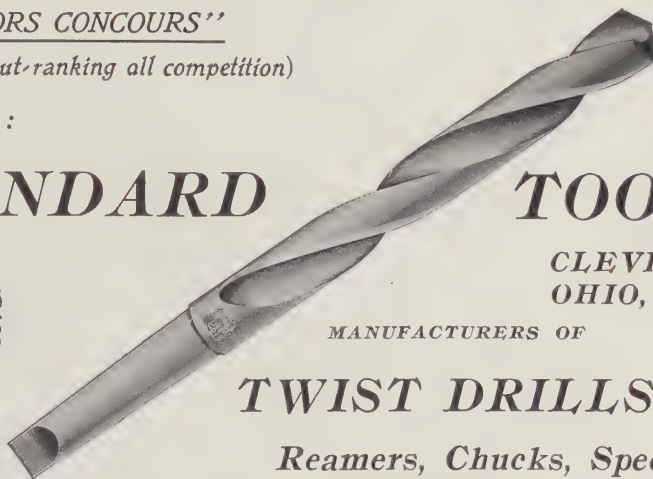
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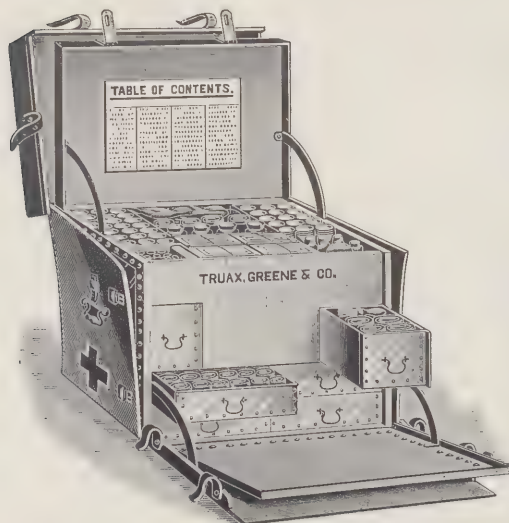
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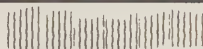
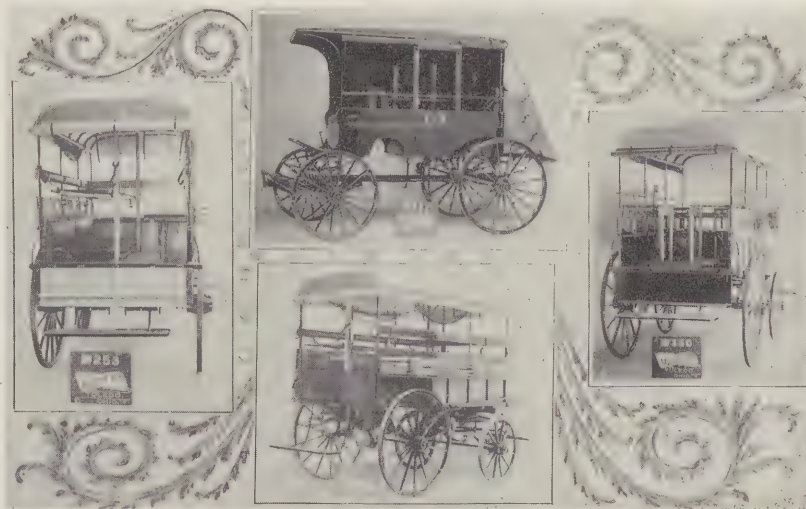
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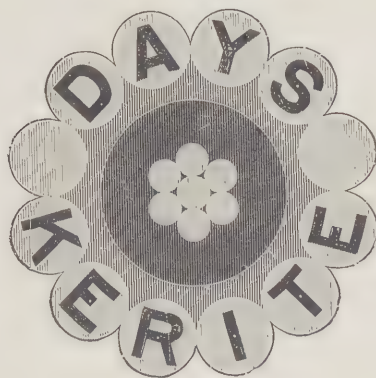
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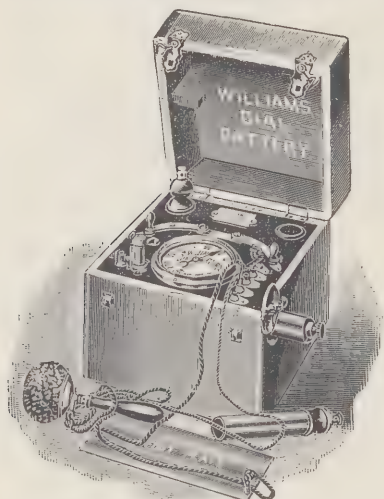
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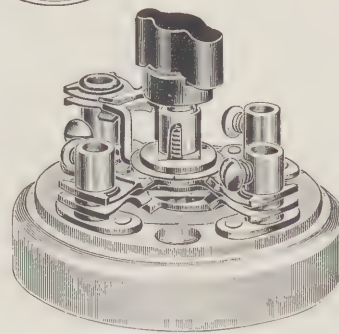
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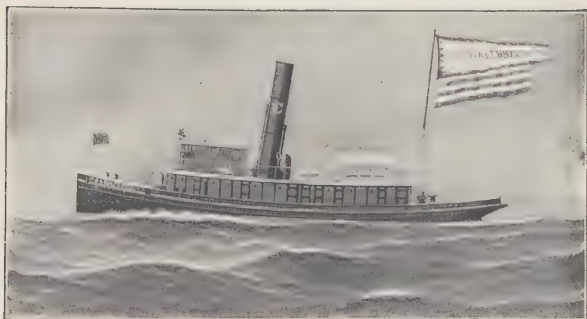
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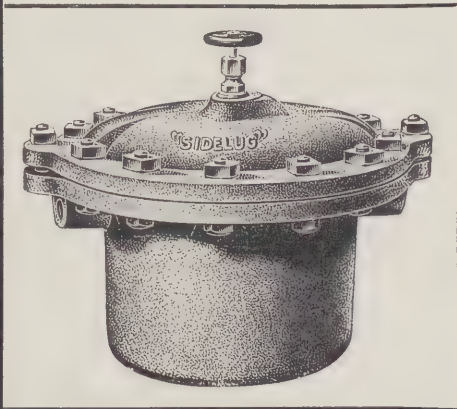
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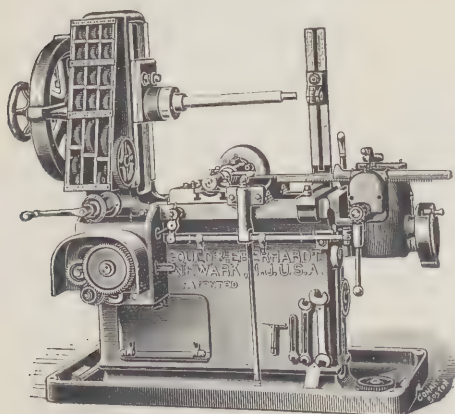
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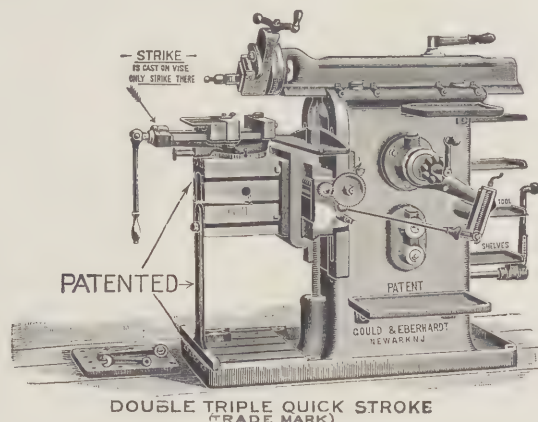
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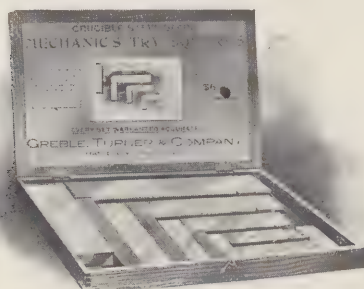
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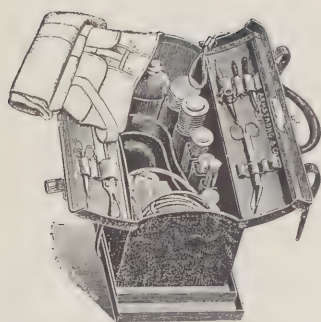
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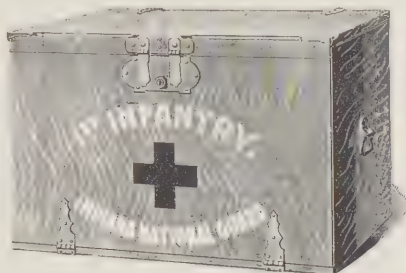


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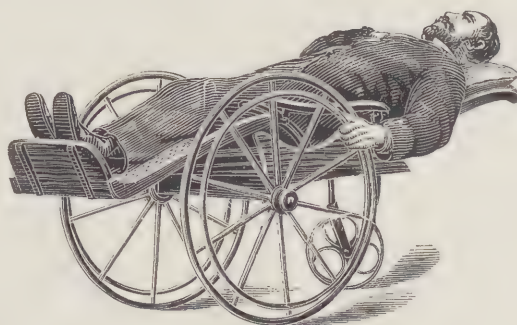
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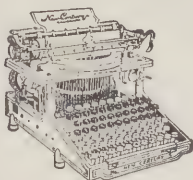
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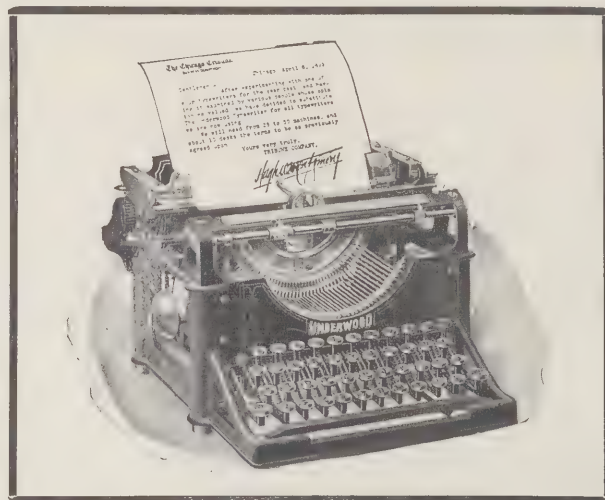
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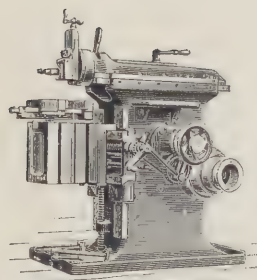
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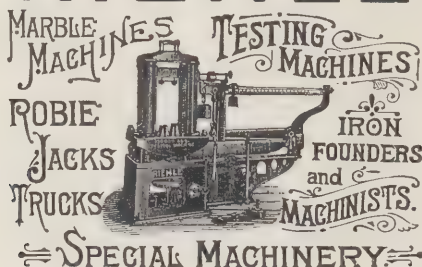
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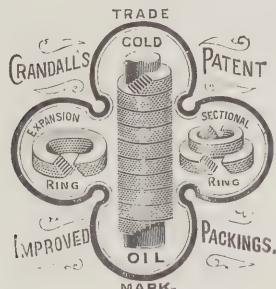
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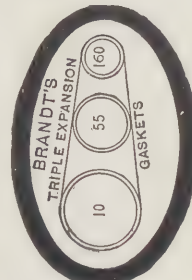
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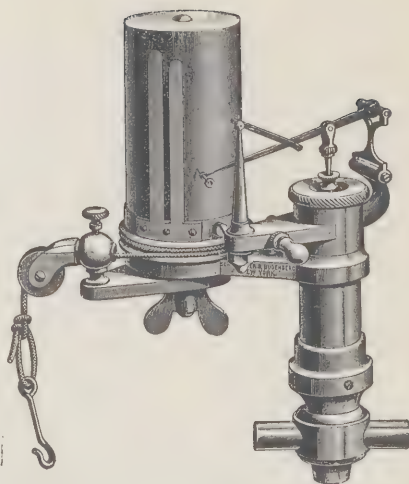
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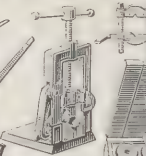
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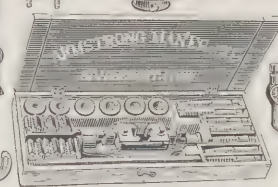
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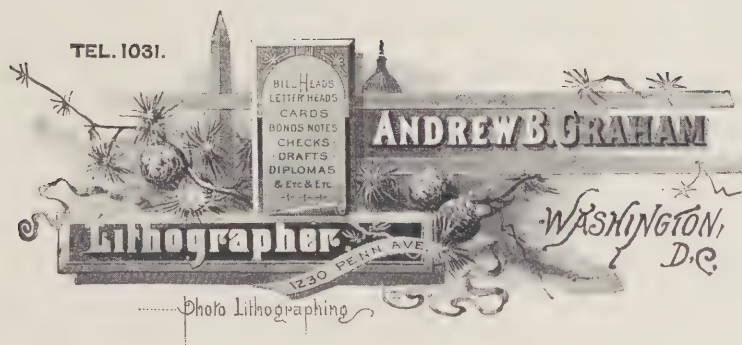
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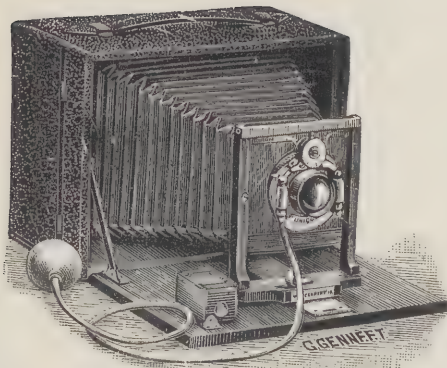
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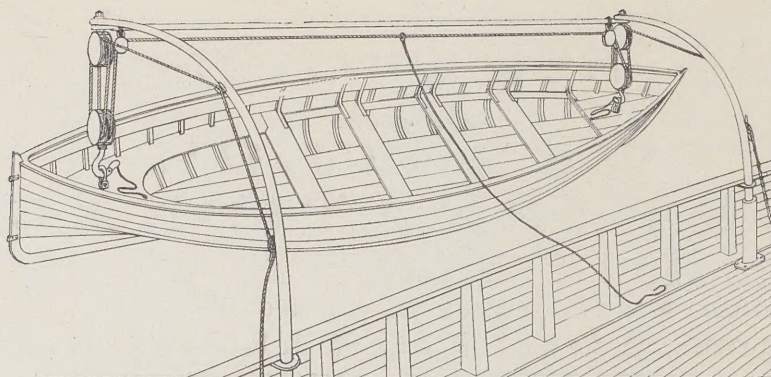
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